



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

Foreign Minister Uno To Visit U.S., Pakistan

OW1909072388 Tokyo KYODO in English
0426 GMT 19 Sep 88

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO—Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno will reaffirm Japan's pledge to make greater contributions to global peace at the United Nations General Assembly session opening in New York Tuesday, Foreign Ministry officials say.

Uno, due to leave Tokyo on Thursday for the United States, is scheduled to address the session on September 28 and will renew Japan's commitment to provide support for the world body's peacekeeping efforts.

The foreign minister will fly to Washington on Thursday and have a series of meetings with Secretary of State George Shultz, Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci and U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter on Friday and Saturday.

Shultz will brief Uno about the outcome of his meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in Washington on Thursday and Friday, officials said.

Uno will ask Shultz and Yeutter to turn down a petition filed by the U.S. Rice Millers' Association calling for liberalization of Japan's rice market, they said.

The foreign minister, who will move on to New York on Saturday, will represent Japan at the UN General Assembly session and also meet his counterparts from over 20 countries.

Uno, who will be among the audience when U.S. President Ronald Reagan addresses the session on September 26, will pay a courtesy call on Reagan the following day.

Uno will thank Reagan for his nearly eight years of contributions to the security of the Asia-Pacific region, the officials said.

Among the foreign ministers Uno will meet in New York are Eduard Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union, Sir Geoffrey Howe of Britain, Qian Qichen of China, and Choe Kwang-Su of South Korea.

Talks with Shevardnadze will highlight his busy schedule in New York, officials said.

Shevardnadze will brief Uno on Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's September 16 peace initiative for the Asia-Pacific region, launched in Krasnoyarsk, eastern Siberia.

Uno hopes to confirm a visit by Shevardnadze to Japan in December, the first in nearly three years, the officials said.

He is also scheduled to attend a meeting of foreign ministers from the seven major advanced democracies—the U.S., Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Canada and Japan—on September 27.

Winding up his schedule in New York, Uno will leave on September 29 for Islamabad via London to attend an October 1-3 ministerial session of the Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks. He will return to Tokyo on October 5.

However, the foreign minister hopes to visit Iran and Iraq after Pakistan in order to urge the two countries to promote their peace talks, Foreign Ministry sources said.

The visit to Iran and Iraq is not decided and depends on domestic developments in the Diet, the sources said.

Uno To Ask U.S. To Reject Rice Petition

OW2009062488 Tokyo KYODO in English
0425 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—Japan's Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno will press the U.S. Government and Congress to reject a petition filed last week by a U.S. rice industry group demanding a 10 percent share of the Japanese rice market in 4 years' time, ministry sources said Tuesday.

Uno's action will be taken at the request of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Takashi Sato, who asked Uno to initiate the move earlier in the day, the sources said.

Uno is scheduled to leave for the U.S. on Thursday to attend a United Nations General Assembly session.

The U.S. Rice Millers' Association (RMA) filed a complaint with the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) Office last Wednesday, demanding an increased U.S. share of the Japanese rice market.

Sato asked Uno to tell the U.S. Government that the rice issue is a politically sensitive one and will certainly affect Japan-U.S. Relations.

The Japanese Government wants the USTR to reject the complaint immediately, Sato said. The USTR was given 45 days to decide whether or not to accept the RMA complaint.

"The rice issue should be dealt with along with other farm issues at the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Talks under the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade," Sato said.

Uno is scheduled to hold talks with U.S. State Secretary George Shultz and Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter during his visit.

Abe Urges Uno To Press U.S.

OW1909075688 Tokyo KYODO in English
0544 GMT 19 Sep 88

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO—Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Secretary General Shintaro Abe called Monday on Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno, who will visit the United States in late September, to urge the U.S. to reject a petition filed by U.S. rice millers demanding that Japan open its rice market.

Abe told reporters he made the request at a meeting of leaders of the government and the LDP at the Diet.

The LDP secretary general told the leaders that rice is becoming a big problem between Japan and the U.S. but that the two countries have agreed that rice would not be subject for bilateral negotiations.

Abe also said his party will adopt a resolution Tuesday against liberalization of Japanese rice imports and that there is a move to adopt a similar resolution in the Diet.

The U.S. Rice Millers' Association (RMA) filed the petition last Wednesday with the office of the U.S. trade representative calling on Japan to open its market to American rice.

In the petition, the RMA called on the U.S. Government to initiate talks with Tokyo to conclude an agreement on quotas.

The petition said those quotas should allow foreign rice producers to supply 10 percent of Japan's domestic demand for rice within four years.

Japan, which currently puts a de facto ban on rice imports, maintains that it is prepared to negotiate the rice issue as part of the Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

LDP Resolution Opposes Opening

OW2009052588 Tokyo KYODO in English
0359 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) adopted a resolution Tuesday against liberalization of Japanese rice imports.

The LDP adopted the resolution at a joint session of its Agriculture and Forestry division, the Foreign Affairs Division, the Research Commission on Comprehensive Agriculture and the Research Commission on Foreign Affairs. Some 300 LDP diet members attended the meeting.

The resolution said, "It is extremely regrettable that the U.S. Rice Millers' Association filed a complaint with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative on the Japanese rice import system under Section 301 of the Trade Act.

Japan maintains that it is prepared to discuss the rice issue at the Uruguay round of Multilateral Trade Talks if the problems and systems of every country were discussed and the government of Japan and the United States have agreed on this, it said.

Japan will stick to its policy of maintaining self-sufficiency in rice and respond to any U.S. move demanding a share of its rice market with a firm attitude, the resolution said.

Lower House Rejects Import Moves

OW2009080188 Tokyo KYODO in English
0523 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—The House of Representatives in a plenary session Tuesday unanimously passed a resolution against liberalization of Japan's rice trade.

The resolution said rice production is a major matter of concern for all Japanese and regretted moves in the United States to demand liberalization of rice imports.

The U.S. Rice Millers' Association filed a petition with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative last week urging retaliatory action against Japan's rice trade restrictions.

Earlier in the day, the ruling Liberal Democratic Party also adopted a party resolution against liberalization of the rice trade.

Farmers Protest U.S. Demand

OW1909102288 Tokyo KYODO in English
0848 GMT 19 Sep 88

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO—About a thousand rice farmers held a protest rally in Tokyo Monday to urge the government to reject any U.S. pressure on Japan to lift its near-total ban on rice imports.

The rallying members of Japan's powerful farm cooperative, Zenchu, decided to ask the government to lobby the Reagan Administration to turn down a recently filed complaint by the U.S. Rice Millers' Association (RMA) to put pressure on Tokyo to scrap its curbs on rice imports.

Zenchu, or the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives, also decided to rally support from Japanese consumers and distributors to fight expected pressure from Washington for Japan to open up its market to less expensive foreign rice.

Zenchu decided to rally the support of some one million farmers, distributors and consumers in order to wage a nationwide protest campaign against the rice import liberalization demand.

The protest rally also reiterated Zenchu's appeal for Japanese lawmakers and the government to maintain a long-standing policy of maintaining self-sufficiency in rice.

Zenchu President Mitsugu Horiuchi blasted the U.S. farmers' demand as being "extremely unreasonable" because the U.S. Government earlier agreed to refrain from taking up the rice decontrol issue bilaterally.

Washington has said it agreed to abstain from raising the issue bilaterally in exchange for a Japanese agreement to discuss the rice import decontrol at the Geneva-based international trade tribunal, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Horiuchi pledged to block the requested opening up of the Japanese rice market to foreign competition.

Zenchu Executive Director Tokuo Matsumoto refuted U.S. rice industry leaders' allegations that the price of rice in Japan is 10 times that on the world market, saying that the U.S. should not compare Japanese and international rice prices, as Japan's higher rice prices stem from her higher wage and price levels.

Matsumoto also said the U.S. should not criticize the closed character of Japan's rice market, as Washington, he alleged, imposes a virtual import ban on foreign wheat and corn.

Zenchu officials said the cooperative plans to mobilize some one million protesters at an upcoming rally in late October, when U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter will have to decide whether his office will initiate a formal inquiry into the RMA complaint and order retaliation, if necessary, under the newly-enhanced Section 301 as amended by the 1988 Trade Act.

The new U.S. Trade Act transferred the authority to conduct such investigations and initiate reprisal measures from the President to the trade representatives. Yeutter had 45 days to decide the matter.

Zenchu also plans to dispatch a mission of farmers' representatives to the U.S. to drum up support among U.S. rice growers for Japan's rice policy, the officials said.

Uno Meets SRV Vice Foreign Minister

OW2009051688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0410 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno on Tuesday called for the early withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and establishment of an independent, nonaligned, and neutral phnom Penh Government, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Uno reiterated Japan's demand when he met Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Tran Quang CO at the Foreign Ministry, the officials said.

The Japanese foreign minister also repeated Japan's pledge that Tokyo will fully cooperate in seeking a peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean issue and in restoration work in the region.

Co was quoted as telling Uno that a threat of the resurgence of the Khmer Rouge is the major obstacle to a peaceful solution to the 9-year-old conflict in Kampuchea.

In response, Uno told the Vietnamese vice foreign minister that Japan agrees the inhumane Khmer Rouge regime should be prevented from returning to power.

Co arrived here Monday on a 5-day visit before attending the United Nations General Assembly session in New York.

Private Trade Mission Leaves for PRC

OW2009080088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0432 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—A 68-member trade mission composed of Japanese business leaders left Japan Tuesday for Beijing to discuss economic cooperation between the two countries with top Chinese officials.

Headed by Ryoichi Kawai, chairman of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade, the mission includes Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) Chairman Eishiro Saito.

The mission will meet top Chinese officials, including Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping and Communist Party General Secretary Zhao Ziyang.

The mission will return to Japan on Saturday.

Uno on Assistance to Gulf Reconstruction Efforts

OW2009060888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0422 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno said Tuesday that Japan would make every effort to assist the postwar reconstruction of Iran and Iraq which began direct peace talks August 25 following a ceasefire in the 8-year-long war between them.

Uno also said Japan would continue to back United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar who has mediated the peace talks between the two countries.

Uno made the remarks at a ministerial conference on security in the Diet. Among the ministers who attended the conference were Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi, International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura, and Transport Minister Shintaro Ishihara.

Uno told the conference that Japan requests Iran and Iraq to proceed with the peace talks in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 598 which calls on the two countries to resolve the war by peaceful means.

He said Iran and Iraq had observed the ceasefire by and large but their peace talks have been deadlocked.

Iran and Iraq have continued a simmering dispute in the talks over the clearing of the Shatt al-Arab waterway dividing the two countries and the free passage of navigation in the Persian Gulf.

Uno said Japanese ships have now cruised through the Gulf peacefully while oil prices have shown a tendency to go down as Gulf states have increased their oil production.

Transport Minister Ishihara told the session Japan had lifted a advisory that Japanese ships cruise through the Gulf in convoy.

Government To Use Rocket To Supply Space Station
OW1909075788 Tokyo KYODO in English
0536 GMT 19 Sep 88

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO—A large-sized Japanese rocket presently under development will be used for ferrying supplies to a space station to be built in the mid 1990s as an international project, government sources said Monday.

The use of the Japanese H-2 rocket is to be included in an agreement to be signed by the United States, Japan, Canada, and European countries in Washington on September 29, the sources said.

According to space development sources in Japan, the space station will be built using an American space shuttle, but after beginning of operations, Japanese H-2 and European Ariane rockets will carry materials to the station.

It was also decided that the U.S. will provide the necessary technological information to Japan for docking the rocket to the space station, a skill presently monopolized by the U.S. and the Soviet Union, the sources said.

Under the original plans for the space station, both construction of the station and replenishing of supplies was to be carried out by space shuttles.

However, the disastrous explosion of the space shuttle Challenger in January 1986 led to a reevaluation of the risks involving the use of only space shuttles for transportation purposes, and to restrictions as to how they should be used.

According to a new plan devised by the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the flights of space shuttles from next year will be restricted to 10 a year, and five flights a year will be used for replenishing supplies at the space station.

Also, the load for each flight will be halved to 15 tons from the previous 30 tons.

Therefore, NASA decided to revive the use of expendable launch vehicles, such as the Delta, Atlas, and Titan rockets, and to develop a new type of space shuttle for the sole purpose of transporting materials.

Use of foreign rockets, to cut costs for NASA, was also suggested, to which Japan and Europe agreed, the sources said.

The National Space Development Agency of Japan will have to reevaluate the design of the H-2 to meet the dimensions and capacity of a supply container presently under development, with a diameter of four meters and weighing 3.7 tons.

Also, the H-2 does not have functions to enable it to dock independently with a space station.

Therefore, the agency plans that the H-2 will drop off a capsule holding supplies in the space near the space station after which a special vehicle which transports material between orbits, presently being developed by the U.S., will carry it to the space station.

The agency is also considering the use of the H-2 orbiting plane (HOPE), which is to be developed by the mid-1990s. The HOPE will be an unmanned shuttle-type space vehicle which can be attached to the head of the H-2 and return to earth on its own. It should be able to carry back experimental material made at the space station. Its construction is estimated to cost 300 billion yen.

The new space station will have six to eight people aboard at the initial stage and will carry out astronomical observations. Development and production of new materials and medicine at a commercial basis will be conducted, NASA officials said.

The project will cost the U.S. some 2.9 trillion yen and Japan will provide more than an estimated 300 billion yen, they said.

A part of the space station to be used for experiments by Japan will be launched in 1995 while the operation of the main body of the space station is planned to begin in 1997, the officials said.

MITI to Control Export of Poison Chemicals
OW2009051888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0303 GMT
20 Sep 88

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) will regulate exports of nine chemical products that could be used to make poison gas, MITI officials said Tuesday.

The export control order will take effect in early October, the officials said.

The move came after a U.S. Allegation that machine tools exported from Japan to Libya are being used by chemical weapons factory there.

Under the regulations, exporters will be required to obtain the ministry's permission to export potassium fluoride and eight other chemical products.

Such products, which are essentially used in agricultural chemicals and insecticides, can be applied to make chemical weapons, the officials said.

The ministry will not allow exports of the chemical products unless their final destination and use are clarified, they said.

Miti has been regulating six of the nine chemical products to be monitored, though the forbidden destinations have been limited to Iran and Iraq since 1984 when a war between the two broke out, the officials said.

Mongolia

Gorbachev's Krasnoyarsk Initiatives Praised

OW2009022088 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1349 GMT 17 GMT 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Sep, (MONTSAME)—The MONTSAME commentator writes:

The new Soviet peace proposals package made public by Mr M.S. Gorbachev in Krasnoyarsk bears witness to the constant attention paid by the Soviet leadership to the problems of the Asia-Pacific region and its aspiration to eliminate tension in this region and to make it an arena of peaceful, equal cooperation for all, without excluding any states.

The Soviet Union, by putting forward these new initiatives, was governed [words indistinct] of security and the proposals directed at lowering the military opposition in this region, which, in a very large measure, facilitates the solution of many topical and vitally important problems that the people of this region are facing.

The realization of the Soviet proposals to make foreign and economic relations in the Asia-Pacific region more dynamic, and the creation in the Far East of a "zone of joint free-enterprise" will allow many developing countries in this region to substantially strengthen their own economies to solve many economic and social problems. Peaceful trading and business contacts and ties will gradually lead to the strengthening of trust between the states of the region and reflect positively on the political climate, not only in the Asian Pacific region, but in the whole world.

M.S. Gorbachev's proposal to create in Krasnoyarsk [word indistinct] a base for international cooperation for the use of space for peaceful purposes, in all probability

will, at long last, disperse the concern of the Western powers with this installation, and adopt the old path of adhering to the ABM Treaty.

The MPR public warmly greets the new peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union, seeing in them real and specific ways to strengthen peace and security.

Politburo Members Attend Journal Soiree

OW2009033188 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1352 GMT 17 Sep 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 Sep, (MONTSAME)—A public meeting was held today in the capital dedicated to the 30th anniversary of the "PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM" publication, a theoretical and news journal of the communist and workers' parties.

B. Ligden, chief editor of the United Editorial Board of the MPRP Central Committee magazines, delivered a report entitled "The Joint Communist Tribune." He noted that from the time the journal first published its first issue the journal truly became an international tribune of the communists, which creatively and innovatively approaches all the problems of civilized mankind and points out the most correct reference points for the building of a bright communist society and for the preservation of mankind from the horrors of a nuclear catastrophe. Under conditions where the fraternal socialist countries are immersing themselves in the process of revolutionary perestroyka, while the policies of new political thinking are firmly making their presence felt in international relations, the role of "PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM" is growing.

Present at the meeting were T. Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; T. Balhaajab, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; C. Tumendelger, chief of an MPRP Central Committee department; L. Lantuu, first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee; and other officials.

North Korea

Security Measures by South for Olympics Denounced

Plane Allegedly Bombs Temple

SK2009100788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1002 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA)—A fighter-bomber of the South Korean puppet airforce dropped a bomb on a temple in North Cholla Province and destroyed it on September 14 while mobilized in new war provocation moves under the cloak of "Olympic safety," according to the South Korean paper TONG-A ILBO.

Broad public circles are enraged at the criminal new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u military fascist clique who frantically stage war exercises, even attacking cultural relics.

'Fascist Crackdown' Condemned

SK2009100588 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0957 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary condemns ever intensified fascist crackdown upon the patriotic democratic forces by the South Korean fascist clique in connection with the Olympiad.

The commentary says:

The puppets are suppressing students and people every day. On September 17 they bestially put down the demonstration of over 200 students against the "dictatorial Olympic games" in Myongdong district, Seoul, and assaulted students who were staging a demonstration against the Olympiad by sending 200 riot police to Ehwa Women's University in Seoul when the opening ceremony of the Olympic games was going on.

This fully shows how desperately the No Tae-u group schemes to suppress and stamp out the patriotic democratic forces resisting its military dictatorship with the Olympic games as an occasion.

It is very righteous for the South Korean students and people to brand the "Seoul Olympics" as the "divisive Olympic games" and "dictatorial Olympic games" and struggle against the Olympic games.

Dastardly and contemptible are the moves of the puppets to host the Olympic games and realize an insidious aim by obliterating with sword-brandishing the righteous struggle of the people for existence, democracy and national reunification. The commentary stresses that the Olympic games will be an occasion in more fully disclosing the criminal nature of the No Tae-u group, a fascist dictator, war-like servant for the U.S. imperialists and splittist, and will result in arousing more powerful resistance of the people.

Japan Mobilization Exercise Decried

SK2009045788 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0424 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary lashes out at the Japanese reactionaries' scheme to stage large-scale military exercises in the whole territory of Japan and its surroundings with the mobilization of most of their air force and naval combat force.

According to an announcement of the Japanese Defence Agency, the Japanese Air "Self-Defence Force" will stage a large-scale "general all-out air rehearsal" with nearly

500 planes and more than 30,000 military personnel from September 29 to October 15, and the naval "SDF," too, will go on a big naval exercise in the like period with a turnout of most of the warships under its control.

It is not a happenstance that the planned large-scale military exercises of Japan are timed to coincide with the military racket the U.S. imperialists are kicking up together with the South Korean puppets against our Republic after massing their aggressive forces including nuclear weapons on a vast scale in and around South Korea on the pretext of "guaranteeing Olympic safety," the commentary says, and goes on:

The massive military exercises of the Japanese reactionaries are a grave military provocation against the entire Korean people in the North and the South and an expression of their undisguised hostile policy against our Republic.

They show that the Japanese reactionaries, with the wild militarist ambition for aggrandizement have emerged as dangerous aggression forces which do not hesitate to threaten others by force of arms.

The Japanese reactionaries are zealously stepping up through such military actions the preparations for access of the Japanese armed forces to the Korean peninsula and for taking part in another war of aggression in Korea.

Japan is running wild with a fever for overseas expansion, oblivious of the past criminal records of aggression and lessons. This is a dangerous action which will inflict calamities upon Japan itself, too.

Seoul Buys Arms To Prepare To Invade North

SK2009043188 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0416 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u fascist group made a contract with Britain to purchase "Links" helicopters, according to the South Korean paper TONG-A ILBO September 15 quoting a report of the military weekly "DEFENSE NEWS" published in Washington.

The puppets will shortly deploy 12 British-made helicopters at the puppet navy according to this purchase plan which is reportedly the "largest" of the military sales contracts between South Korea and Britain.

This is part of the arms buildup made at the instructions of the U.S. imperialists, and shows how feverishly the South Korean fascist clique is stepping up preparations to invade the North.

The puppet clique had drastically increased the military spendings allegedly to "cope with the military strength of the North," blaring that it would not lessen the "burden of defence spendings" till the beginning of the 2000s. They had decided to receive electronic equipment for

"Hawk" missiles worth 84 million dollars and 24 "F-4D" Phantom fighter-bombers along with accessories and spare engines worth 77 million dollars from the United States alone.

'Atrocities' by U.S. Military in South Alleged
SK1909160788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1555 GMT 19 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today prints a signed commentary hitting out at the brutalities of blood-thirsty Yankees.

Noting that recently offsprings of U.S. imperialist aggression Army soldiers assaulted and inflicted a heavy wound upon a pregnant woman in the heart of Seoul, South Korea, the commentary condemns this as a vivid reflection of their fathers, the aggressors who are imbued to the marrow of their bones with man-hating ideas and accustomed to murder, rape, pillage, bizarre taste and abnormal pleasure.

It says:

The U.S. forces occupying South Korea had committed more than 15,000 cases of criminal atrocities over the past decade since 1975 and over 2,200 cases in 1985 alone to murder and wound upwards of 6,100 South Koreans.

The U.S. imperialist aggression Army soldiers are reproducing in South Korea the brutalities of American cannibals who had been given to murder against the Indian natives.

They are, indeed, contemporary barbarians and a pack of blood-thirsty wolves in human skin, who are bereft of elementary human conscience, reason and morality.

It is none but the No Tae-u group that foments the tyranny and bestiality of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea.

The No group defends its American masters although they insultingly describe South Koreans as "rats" and the U.S. forces do harm to a countless number of people, far from making a word of protest against it. Instead, it is "incriminating" and arresting those people who demand dealing out punishment to American criminals.

To throw behind the bars patriotic people who punished the aggressors, while regarding the aggressors who murder fellow countrymen at random as real grandpa, is an anti-national criminal deed that can be committed only by such dyed-in-the-wool traitors as the No group which is trying to win the favor of the aggressors and thus prolong its remaining days no matter what the country and the nation would become.

The South Korean people cannot live in peace as long as U.S. imperialism, the aggressor, and the No group, its lackey, are left intact.

Leaders Congratulate Kim Il-song on National Day
SK1909110288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1054 GMT 19 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received personal congratulatory letters from foreign state leaders on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the DPRK foundation.

They came from Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India; H. Desmond Hoyte, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana; Ibrahim B. Babangida, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces; Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, president of the Republic of Maldives; Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua; and Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Army.

They extend warmest congratulations to President Kim Il-song and wholeheartedly wish him good health and long life.

They highly estimate the successes made by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and express support to our people's cause of national reunification.

They stress the need to develop and strengthen friendly and cooperative relations between our country and the above-said countries.

More Greetings Received
SK2009045288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0410 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received messages of greetings from foreign party leaders on the occasion of the 40th founding anniversary of the DPRK.

They came from Alonso Ojeda Olachea, secretary-general and Eduardo Gallegos Mancera, secretary of international relations, of the Communist Party of Venezuela, on behalf of its Central Committee; Georges Hawi, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party; Walid Joumblatt, president of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon; Preben Moller Hansen, chairman of the Danish Workers' Party,

Common Cause; Gert Petersen, chairman of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark; Proinsias De Rossa, president, and Sean Garland, general secretary, of the Irish Workers' Party, on behalf of the party; Werner Carobbio, general secretary of the United Socialist Party of Switzerland and member of the Parliament of the Swiss Confederation; Athos Fava, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina; Demitris Christofias, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus; Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party; and Mohamed Harman, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Tunisian Communist Party.

Touching upon the great successes made by the Korean people in all domains of politics, economy and social life over the past 40 years, the messages said that they knew that these proud successes would have been impossible apart from the leadership of the strong party and Comrade Kim Il-song.

They expressed full support to the DPRK's proposals to reunify the divided country by peaceful and independent means on the principle of independence and non-interference in other's internal affairs and get U.S. forces and nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea.

They expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Workers' Party of Korea and the above-said parties would further expand and develop in the future.

They sincerely wished Comrade Kim Il-song good health and long life.

Castro Sends Message

*SK2009090588 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1200 GMT 8 Sep 88*

[Congratulatory message to Kim Il-song, secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, from Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK]

[Text] Pyongyang.

To Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK:

I am glad that, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, you and the heroic people of your country are celebrating with great pride. I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the Cuban government, the Cuban people, and on my own behalf, extend warmest congratulations to you and, through you, to the WPK Central Committee, the government, and the Korean people. The founding of the

DPRK and its development are indeed an event of great historic significance. The life of the fraternal people of your country who enjoy grandeur and prosperity constitutes a great demonstration that more clearly shows the correctness of the cause of the people struggling against the imperialists' policy of aggression.

Over the past 40 years, which have been embroidered with devoted efforts, the DPRK has achieved numerous successes in all fields of socialist construction, including the political, economic, and social fields. We firmly believe that you will achieve greater successes in the future.

We know well the lofty fighting spirit, firm faith in victory, discipline, and diligence of the heroic Korean people. Our people regard as their own successes the successes achieved by your country in the arduous 40-year struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and for the construction of a socialist society under the guidance of the WPK blessed with your correct leadership.

Our people highly evaluate your country's great contributions to the cause of world peace.

We of Cuba, who are faithful to solidarity and the principles of proletarian internationalism, resolutely condemn the imperialists' maneuvers to perpetuate the artificial division of Korea by fanning tension and confrontation and support the DPRK's proposals to smoothly resolve the reunification question of the country by peaceful means.

On the occasion of this significant day, I again express my firm conviction that our multilateral relations will further develop in the future in the interest of the people of the two countries, for the lofty cause of socialist and communist construction, and to strengthen the Non-aligned Movement.

I take this happy opportunity to sincerely wish you new success in your noble and responsible work and to wish you good health and happiness.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba

[Dated] 31 August 1988, Havana

'Arafat Greets Kim Il-song

*SK1909110788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1058 GMT 19 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)—Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, expressed the steadfast and decisive stand of the Palestinian people on the peaceful reunification of Korea.

He said in his personal congratulatory letter sent to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the DPRK founding:

We reassure you of our militant support to all your brave initiatives to bring security, peace and stability to the area of the Korean peninsula by peacefully achieving the reunification between the North and the South of Korea by means of founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo and through a true and persistent dialogue.

Taking this good opportunity, I highly estimate your friendly party, government and people under your wise and brave guidance for expressing the firm, principled and gallant support, encouragement and solidarity for the just struggle and the glorious popular uprising which our people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, their only legitimate representative, have waged to liberate their homeland from the occupation of the Israeli Zionists and totally restore all their undisputed national rights including the right to return to their homeland, the right to self-determination and the right to found an independent state, and express deep thanks to your excellency president, brother and a close friend of mine.

The constant development and consolidation of the friendly and cooperative relations and militant solidarity between the PLO and your militant party and government and between the fighting peoples of our two friendly countries will contribute to further strengthening and consolidating the comradely relations between the Palestinian and Korean peoples and serve for the common struggle for the progress, prosperity and peace of their countries against U.S. imperialism and Zionism.

Former Malta Premier Mintoff Departs 19 Sep
SK2009044188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0421 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA)—Dominic Mintoff, former prime minister of the Republic of Malta, and his party left for home Monday by plane.

The guests were seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-yol.

Kim Il-song's National Day Report Lauded

Reunification Plan Praised
SK1709043888 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0416 GMT 17 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historical report "Let Us Accomplish the Cause of Socialism and Communism Under the Revolutionary Banner of Chuche" delivered at the meeting to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the

foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, laid down a militant programme for the acceleration of national reunification, the cherished desire of the nation.

In this connection, NODONG SINMUN today in an editorial titled "Programmatic Guideline Clearly Indicating Road of National Reunification, the Cherished Desire of the Nation" says:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historical report reclarified that the country should be reunified by means of founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo [DCRK] on the basis of the three principles— independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"The three principles of national reunification are the most reasonable reunification programme; they accord with the Korean people's desire for independence and their fundamental interests as well as with the trend of the times and the aspirations of the people throughout the world.

The realistic method of settling the question of national reunification on the basis of the three principles is to establish a democratic confederal republic of Koryo."

The three principles of national reunification and the proposal for founding the DCRK reiterated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a programme for national reunification are an inspiring banner which clearly indicates the way of resolving the reunification question in the common interests of the nation in reliance upon the concerted efforts of the nation and a programmatic guideline to be held fast to by the North and the South in the settlement of the reunification question.

The great leader in his report said that in order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, we must fight against the U.S. imperialists' policy of subjugating South Korea as their colony and against their scheme to create "two Koreas" and the danger of war should be removed and tension eased in Korea and dialogues and negotiations between the North and the South be developed.

For the relaxation of tensions and the removal of the danger of war a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States must be concluded and a declaration of non-aggression between the North and the South be adopted and measures be undertaken to get the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea and effect a drastic and phased reduction of armed forces in the North and the South. The United States must approach the Korea-U.S. negotiations with a sincere attitude to settle the Korean

question substantially and the South Korean rulers stop criminal moves to ignite a war against the fellow countrymen in conspiracy with foreign forces.

It is important for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country to develop dialogue and negotiation between the North and the South.

The North-South dialogue must be held for reunification on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. It must be a wide-range dialogue so that it may represent in a democratic manner the desire and will of the whole nation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made clear the stand towards the top-level talks with regard to the North-South dialogue.

If the South Korean authorities want the top-level talks, they should ripen conditions for holding talks and producing desired results and, to this end, must abandon their dependence upon outside forces and join the entire nation in its campaign for national reunification.

The policy of national reunification set forth by Comrade Kim Il-song is, indeed, a patriotic banner which points to the most correct way of tiding over by internal strength of the nation the difficulties created by the aggression and war manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and their plots for permanent division which are getting ever more undisguised, and of achieving independence, peace and reunification.

Ideology, Accomplishments Hailed

*SK1909163588 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1612 GMT 19 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)—The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historical report "Let Us Accomplish the Cause of Socialism and Communism Under the Revolutionary Banner of Chuche" at the meeting celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proudly summed up the course full of glory traversed by our Republic and the victories and successes on this road and clearly indicated the truth of the revolution which has been proved in our revolutionary practice.

In this connection NODONG SINMUN Sunday says in an article:

What holds an important place in the work of the respected leader is an idea and theory on holding fast to the chuche-based stand in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work, applying the principle of uninterrupted revolution, strengthening the subject of the revolution and enhancing its role.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"In the vortex of history in which the destiny of the revolution was at stake, our Republic has been able to

advance triumphantly along the straight road to socialism and communism because it has always held fast to the standpoint of chuche, implemented the principle of continuous revolution thoroughly, strengthened the subject of the revolution and steadily enhanced its role. This is precisely the summary of our experience in the long-drawn-out revolution and construction."

As the great leader indicated in his report, the basic stand to be consistently maintained in the revolution and construction is the independent and creative stands.

Our party defined the independent and creative stands as the basic stands in the revolution and construction and consistently maintained them, thus leading the long-drawn-out revolutionary struggle to a brilliant victory.

It put forward the slogan on living in our own way and made all people think and act with their own spirit as demanded by the chuche idea and solve everything by their own efforts in the interests of our revolution and our people, thus having steadfastly maintained the independent and creative stands and accumulated great feats and experience in the revolution and construction.

The great leader in his historical report proudly said that our party has been able to make uninterrupted advance and innovation in the revolution and construction in the past days because of the thorough implementation of our party's idea of uninterrupted revolution.

Our party raised the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, as an important task in uninterrupted revolution after the establishment of the socialist system and has pressed ahead with it and, thereby, has continued to advance in socialist construction and successfully struggled to occupy the two fortresses of communism simultaneously.

Today in our country, the construction of major objects has been completed in succession and the 200-day campaign followed by a 2,000-day campaign and a 20,000-day campaign in the drive to create the "speed of the 80s". This is a proud reality in which our party's idea of uninterrupted revolution has been applied with credit.

In his historical report the great leader said that in promoting the revolution and construction our party has always put the first efforts into strengthening the subject of the revolution and enhancing its role.

We have strengthened the party and united all the people closely behind it and thus fortified the subject of our revolution as an unconquerable force, an unbreakable harmony of the party and the masses. This is an incomparably valuable success.

Kim Il-song Interviewed on 40th Anniversary
AU1909153188 East Berlin HORIZONT in German
No 9/88 pp 6-7

[Interview with Kim Il-Song, President of the DPRK, by Ernst-Otto Schwabe, chief editor of HORIZONT: "Forty Years of DPRK"—date and place not given]

[Text] Schwabe: Nine September is the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, an anniversary to which people outside your country, also, attach great importance. Comrade General Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK and President of the DPRK, what is your assessment of the development of this socialist state in Asia on the occasion of this anniversary?

Kim Il-Song: Filled with great pride and joy, our people are approaching the festive national day which marks the 40th anniversary of the DPRK's founding.

During these 40 years, our Republic has advanced vigorously on its sovereign and socialist road; in the gigantic struggle for creativity and construction, the face of our Republic has been changed fundamentally. By its unselfish struggle and creative work, our people—dignified master of its state and society since the DPRK's founding—has transformed our Republic, which was once a backward colonial agricultural country, into a sovereign and socialist state, into a socialist state with a stable independent national economy, a prospering national culture, and an autonomous defense capacity.

On the occasion of this anniversary we can proudly point out that over the past few years our people have overcome its century-old backwardness—a historical legacy—on its sovereign and socialist road, that is based on the chuche ideology (Footnote) (Chuche is best translated as independence in politics and economy, as well as self-defense of the country), and has achieved outstanding successes in reconstruction work and in national culture. After the victory in the patriotic liberation war against the aggression of U.S. imperialism, our people—imbued with revolutionary spirit, relying on their own strength, and despite all hardships—took up the fight in the country which was in rubble, and successfully implemented the line of our party and our Republic's government for building an independent national economy. By solving well the historic task of socialist industrialization and by rapidly advancing agriculture and the other branches of the national economy, we have created stable and material-technological foundations of socialism in a very short period of time. During the process of implementing several long-range plans, the chuche character of our economy and its level of technical equipment have been considerably strengthened.

By their own creative work, our people have built the socialist and independent national economy in a magnificent way; it disposes of modern technology and is

universally developed. The result is that our people can independently shape the entire state life according to their wishes—something they are very proud of.

In the field of national culture we adhered to the principle of attaching primary importance to education and the training of national cadres, and of giving them priority.

Today we have an 11-year compulsory education system in our country, which means that all members of the young generation without exception receive free of charge a general and complete secondary education up to working age, and that all working people are integrated into a system of training and advanced education. Our country, which did not have a single institution of higher learning before the liberation, today employs more than 240 university teachers, and in each district a solid comprehensive center for the training of cadres has been established. We have more than 1.3 million technicians and specialists. Our Republic—which at one time was lagging far behind modern civilization—today is a "country of education," in which the entire population is learning, and it has a large structure of national cadres, which we have trained ourselves. This is our great pride and a valuable basis for the rapid development of the DPRK.

Our people's struggle for socialist construction was effected under difficult conditions, because the country is divided and because the aggressive maneuvers of imperialism and the disruptive actions by enemies at home and abroad are continuing. However, our party and the government of our Republic have always worked out a line, a policy based on a firm and sovereign standpoint and adjusted to our specific situation, and consistently implemented this line, relying on the creative wisdom and strength of the people's masses. In doing so, our party and government were able to victoriously advance revolution and construction.

Our people are convinced that they will not fail to win victories if, under the leadership of the WPK and the DPRK Government, they unwaveringly continue to struggle in the sovereign and socialist way; and filled with hope and optimism, they are working for the complete victory of socialism.

Schwabe: The DPRK has repeatedly presented proposals to avert the danger of war and to reduce tensions, which were ignored or rejected by South Korean rulers. How do you assess the future development on the Korean peninsula?

Kim Il-song: At present the situation on the Korean peninsula is extremely tense and complicated because of the U.S. imperialists' machinations of aggression and war. The United States, which has occupied more than half of our territory by armed force for more than 40 years, is maintaining an aggression army of 40,000 men and a puppet army of almost 1 million men in permanent attack readiness. It has deployed more than 1,000

nuclear arms in South Korea and has transformed South Korea into that area in the Far East where most nuclear weapons are concentrated and where the danger of an outbreak of nuclear war is greatest.

To ease the tension of this situation and to abolish the danger of war on the Korean peninsula are a basic prerequisite for the peaceful reunification of Korea and at the same time an urgent requirement to secure peace in Asia and the world at large. Guided by the desire to bring detente to the Korean peninsula, to secure peace, and to peacefully solve the question of the Korean reunification, the government of our Republic has made many constructive peace proposals and sincere efforts for their implementation.

During the past few years alone, we have presented the proposal to conclude a peace agreement between us and the United States, to announce a declaration of nonaggression between North and South on the basis of trilateral negotiations between us, the United States, and South Korea; the proposal to transform the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free and peace zone; the proposal to stop large-scale military maneuvers and to reduce armed forces step by step; and, with initiative, we have taken measures to unilaterally reduce our army by 100,000 men. This year we have proposed to convene a joint North-South conference in the interest of solving urgent problems concerning detente on the Korean peninsula, a conference in which representatives of all parties and social organizations are to participate, as well as personalities of the most different circles, including representatives from the North and South. However, the United States and the South Korean rulers have rejected these sensible peace proposals, which our government has made. What is more, they have opted for increasing tensions on the Korean peninsula even more. Under the absurd pretext of "security for the Olympic games," the United States is stepping up its intrigues against our Republic in the face of the forthcoming 24th Olympic games, and is largely strengthening its aggressive troops on the Korean peninsula and its vicinity.

It is indispensable to conclude a peace treaty between our Republic and the United States, to announce a nonaggression declaration, to withdraw U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea, and to dramatically reduce step by step the armed forces of the North and the South in order to reduce tension and secure peace on the Korean peninsula.

Recently, we took yet another important initiative aimed at publishing a joint nonaggression declaration in a joint parliamentary meeting between North and South, at taking up Korean-American negotiations on a parliamentary level, and at discussing the question of whether the Armistice Agreement in Korea should be replaced by a peace agreement. Implementing this proposal would initiate a new stage in the development of the situation on the Korean peninsula.

If the United States and the South Korean rulers are sincerely striving for peace in Korea and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, they should react to our peace proposals in a positive way and walk the road to ease the tension of the situation and to avert the danger of war on the Korean peninsula.

At the moment the situation on this peninsula is changing favorably for our people, who are struggling for peace and reunification of our home country, and unfavorably for our enemy, who is striving for aggression and division.

Our nation's ardent desire to secure permanent peace on the Korean peninsula and to peacefully reunite the country is increasingly growing, and the South Korean people are struggling persistently against U.S. imperialism and fascism and for sovereignty, democracy, and the reunification of their fatherland. In the sphere of international relations, too, a phase of step by step detente is beginning, and the peace-loving peoples of the world emphatically support the struggle of the Korean people.

Firmly linked with the peoples of the socialist countries and other peace-loving peoples of the world, our people will continue to vigorously fight for peace on the Korean peninsula and for the independent and peaceful reunification of its country.

Schwabe: In July 1989 Pyongyang will be the venue of the 13th World Festival. How are your country and especially its young people preparing for this festival?

Kim Il-song: The 13th World Festival of Youth and Students is a large-scale political festival where the progressive young people and students from five continents imbued with the ideals of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace, and friendship—irrespective of differences of ideology, religious beliefs and social order—will meet in one place, exchange hopes and plans, and demonstrate international bonds and solidarity. The World Festival, which will take place in Asia for the first time, will stimulate above all young people and students of our planet in their just struggle against imperialism and for peace and democracy, national independence and social progress, and it will help to strengthen friendship and cohesion among young people and students of the five continents and to further their movement. It will also be an important event to enhance international solidarity with our revolutionary cause.

Our people attaches great importance to the 13th World Festival, which will demonstrate the unified power of the world's youth and students, and it will do everything it can to magnificently implement this festival in accordance with the expectations of the young people and students of the peoples of the earth.

At the moment, preparation work for the festival is developing extremely actively with the participation of our entire people. Our young people and students, as well as the working people are very energetically advancing

this work in different fields, to ensure that all festival events can be held in accordance with the high ideals of the world games of youth and students, full of meaning, in a festive way, and with a special character. Especially the construction of the venues for the festival events is advancing smoothly. Thanks to the sacrificing commitment of our young engineers and other working people, the marvellous district of Kwangbok, large sports and cultural installations including the Angol sports complex with its modern equipment, the Rungrado Stadium with a capacity of 150,000 spectators, and the Great Theater, as well as service installations, as a result of outstanding efforts have reached the phase of final completion. Our young people and students are actively preparing themselves to ensure good results of the political, cultural, art, sports, and certain other festival events, and to also actively participate in them.

The preparation for the 13th World Festival is advancing successfully in close cooperation with the young people and students as well as their organizations in the GDR and in many other countries of the world. We appreciate it very much that the young people and students of the GDR and their organizations are paying great attention to the preparations of the forthcoming festival and are actively participating in them.

It is a magnificent and joyful event for our people that a festive international festival of youth and students—the hope of mankind—will take place in Pyongyang. We will warmly and cordially welcome the representatives of the youth and students from the various countries of the world and all foreign guests, and will create all conditions and conveniences of everyday life, so that they can unrestrictedly participate in the festival.

I am convinced that the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students will be successful as a result of the joint efforts of our young people and students, as well as of all other progressive young people and students on our planet, in line with the requirements of our era and with the ambitions of the young people and students.

Schwabe: There is a tradition of relations of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the DPRK. How do you assess the prospects of these relations?

Kim Il-song: Although there is a large geographical distance between Korea and the GDR, our two countries have for a long time maintained friendship and cooperation, based on proletarian internationalism, which are constantly further developing. My meetings with Comrade Erich Honecker over the past few years, and the negotiations with him have been important stimuli for the development of friendship and cooperation between our two countries on a new and higher level.

The friendship and cooperation between our countries are promoted and further developed in the fields of politics, economy, and culture, as well as in all other spheres. The number of visits and various other contacts

are increasing, and mutual support and solidarity are expressed to an ever-larger degree, and economic and technological cooperation, as well as cultural exchange are being further expanded.

Under the leadership of Comrade Erich Honecker, the GDR people are persistently struggling to shape the developed socialist society and to protect peace and security in Europe. The Korean people are proud to have such a true and reliable revolutionary fellow-fighter in Europe as is represented by the people of the GDR.

It is extremely important to promote friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and the GDR, who reliably protect the Eastern and Western outposts of socialism. Friendship and cooperation between our peoples, which are continually improving, are a useful contribution to the accelerated building of socialism in our two countries, to the strengthening of all forces of socialism, and to the protection of peace and security in Asia and Europe.

The friendship with the fraternal people of the GDR is dear to the hearts of the Korean people. Our people will make every effort to continue to expand friendship and cooperation between our two countries. On this occasion, I would like to wish the people of the GDR, which is fraternally linked with us, that—rallied closer than ever around the SED—it may achieve new successes in its struggle to implement the 10 focal tasks of the economic strategy of socialism, stipulated by the 11th SED Congress, and in shaping the developed socialist society.

Yi Kun-mo Speaks at National Day Banquet

*SK1709032788 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2330 GMT 9 Sep 88*

[Speech by Comrade Yi Kun-mo, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the State Administration Council, at 9 September banquet marking the 40th anniversary of the DPRK's founding; held at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall—read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades, esteemed foreign guests, today we are splendidly celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK with great national pride and a sense of prestige amid the warm congratulations and wishes of the people of the world at a time when the entire nation is seething with unprecedented political upsurge and labor exploits.

On the occasion of this felicitous national day, with the authorization of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and in the name of the WPK Central Committee and the government of the Republic, I warmly congratulate all the people who have struggled by dedicating everything to the prosperity and development of the fatherland and the victory of the revolution.

At the same time, I extend militant greetings to the South Korean people who are courageously struggling for the nation's sovereignty, democracy, and national reunification by upholding the banner of the anti-U.S. cause for independence and the antifascist cause for democratization, not yielding to cruel repression and persecution by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique.

I also extend warm greetings to the 700,000 Korean compatriots in Japan and all overseas compatriots who are tenaciously fighting in other countries for the prosperity and growth of the nation and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland by cherishing the honor and pride of the citizens of the Republic.

Heads of states from many nations of the world and high-ranking leaders, party and government delegations of many nations, representatives of solidarity organizations, renowned figures and close friends who came to our country to congratulate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK are participating in this banquet.

Our people are deeply moved by the fact that a number of high-ranking leaders and renowned activists from many nations of the world have come to our country to celebrate our national day. We are greatly encouraged by the fact that there are numerous sincere friends on all continents of the world who support and sympathize with our cause.

With the authorization of the WPK Central Committee and the government of the Republic, I once again warmly welcome foreign comrades and friends who are congratulating our significant national day, together with us cherishing the sense of deep solidarity.

Comrades, the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song made a historic report at the report meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, which was splendidly held amid the atmosphere in which the entire nation was celebrating the felicitous national day, and made this day even more significant. Thus he unfolded a brilliant path of revolutionary struggle for our people.

The historic report of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a militant program which brightened a path for the government of the Republic and our people to accomplish the socialist and communist cause by building *chuche*-oriented revolutionary lines and was a revolutionary banner which gave firm confidence in the victory of the revolution and profound ambition to our people and which inspires our people to a new struggle and exploits.

Over the past 40 years since its founding, the DPRK has made great achievements in the revolution and construction by assuming the *chuche* idea as a firm guideline.

The government of the Republic victoriously advanced the cause of building a new society by organizing and mobilizing the popular masses under the leadership of our party by overcoming numerous difficulties and ordeals. Thus it turned our country, once backward, in a short time into a prosperous powerful socialist state— independent, self-reliant, and self-defending—with the most advanced socialist system.

Under the banner of the Republic, the gigantic revolutionary innovative process of reforming nature, society, and man has been vigorously pushed ahead in our country. Thus the shape of the fatherland has been changed and the people's cause for independence has advanced far.

Based on the brilliant successes attained in the revolution and construction, the state and social system in our country is being further consolidated and developed each day. In the heart of the Republic, our people fully enjoy an independent and creative life, ensured of various political rights and a happy material and cultural life, as the genuine masters of the state and society.

All great reforms and victories won in our country under the banner of the Republic are the result of the wise leadership of the WPK headed by the respected Comrade Kim Il-song and the precious fruition brought about by the *chuche* idea.

Thanks to the correct leadership of the party and the leader, the government of the Republic was able to implement the line of the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—while firmly maintaining an independent position in all state activities and enhancing the functions and role of the popular government in conformity with the demands of the development of the revolution. Thus the government of the Republic opened a new era of prosperity and development unseen in the long history of our nation, by leading the revolution and construction to constant upsurges.

Today all the people in our country are united behind the party, and the leader and the entire society have attained ideological and spiritual unity. Our Republic is speeding up the revolutionary advance while closely approaching the turning point at the boundary of the complete victory of socialism.

Ardently responding to the militant appeal set forth at the National Meeting of Heroes to effect a constant upsurge in the revolution and construction by persistently expediting the grand construction march, our people are burning the fierce flames of a new revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction.

Upholding the militant tasks set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic report, the government of the Republic and our people will further consolidate the main force of the revolution and socialist political system by thoroughly implementing the line of

the three revolutions and will constantly strengthen the nation's economic might. Thus we will victoriously accomplish the socialist and communist cause.

In his historic report, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song again clarified the principled position of the government of the Republic for the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation. Our party and the government of the Republic, that are consistently making every sincere effort for national reunification, recently put forward new epochal proposals, proceeding from the lofty aspiration to ensure durable peace on the Korean peninsula and to reunify the fatherland independently and peacefully.

The just, fair and reasonable peace proposals we have put forth enjoy with each passing day more ardent support and welcome from the people of the world. The government of the Republic and our people are grateful to the governments and peoples of many world nations for their firm solidarity with our just cause for the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation. We will never forget this.

The government of the Republic and our people will achieve without fail the historic cause of national reunification according to the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity, by frustrating, amid the active support and encouragement of the people of the entire world, the two Koreas plot of the domestic and foreign splittists and the new provocative bellicose maneuvers.

Independence, friendship, and peace are the basic ideals in the foreign policy of the government of the Republic. The DPRK will, in the future, too, actively struggle to further expand and develop the friendship, cooperative relations, and international relations with fraternal socialist countries, nonaligned countries and the third world nations by upholding the banner of independence, friendship, and peace.

The government of the Republic and our people will tenaciously struggle to build a new peaceful and prosperous world free from imperialists and war and to make the entire world independent in firm unity with the revolutionary people and all peace-loving forces of the world.

Our Republic which has decorated the past 40 years with great innovations and progress will be ever-victorious. A brilliant future is ensured for our Republic. Our people, who are struggling for the just cause under the leadership of the party and the leader, will be always victorious.

In this significant place, celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, I propose a toast to national reunification and the everlasting prosperity of the Republic; to the victory of the socialist and communist cause; to the good health and long life of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song; to

the good health of the esteemed heads of state, high-ranking leaders, members of party and government delegations, all foreign guests, and diplomatic envoys; to new labor exploits and the good health of our heroic working class, cooperative peasants, and working intellectuals who are devotedly struggling for the prosperity and development of the Republic; to the brilliant combat exploits and good health of the heroic officers and men of our People's Army and People's Security Forces and public security members who are firmly defending the security of the fatherland and revolutionary gains; to the good health of members of the congratulatory delegation of the SKNDF, all South Korean revolutionaries, and patriotic people; to the good health of members of the congratulatory delegation of the Korean residents in Japan and many overseas compatriots who are marking this significant national day in the socialist fatherland; and to the good health of all comrades present here.

Increase in Tourism Desired, Restrictions Remain
SK1609014788 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 16 Sep 88 p 3

[Text] Pyongyang (AFP)—North Korea, lonesome citadel of hardline communism in Asia, is seeking to open its doors wider to foreign tourists, but it will take years before Americans can come, officials here say.

Resident diplomats say tourism could offer Pyongyang a relatively fast and easy way of generating sorely needed foreign exchange and altering its image of an isolated, backward and war-like communist state.

So far, Soviets and East Europeans form the bulk of tourists, with a sprinkling of Japanese. But an American can enter only if he is a member of the marginal Communist party of the United States.

One official, who fought in the 1950-53 Korean War, said North Koreans still regarded Americans as "cannibals" and that the scars of the conflict could take long to heal.

A museum dedicated to alleged U.S. atrocities in the war is one of the more interesting spots in Pyongyang, the scenic and sleepy capital of a country that officially describes itself as paradise on Earth.

Pyongyang could vie for the title of the world's cleanest and most efficiently managed city, but there is no night life to speak of unless one is fanatical about ice skating and the circus.

One Asian diplomat, a bachelor, described life in Pyongyang as dull compared to his last posting in East Africa, complaining that he could not meet local women due to what he called a prevailing fear of foreigners.

Pyongyang residents can be warm toward foreigners in private, but in public they are often as cold as the granite and marble with which much of the city was built since the Communist republic was founded 40 years ago.

Most of the structures and public places are tributes to President Kim Il-song, 75, after whom the main square, national library, stadium and countless other places in the country are named.

The well-preserved suburban hut where he was born—guides proudly point out a low table which he actually touched while studying—is a must to see.

There is also the 170-meter chuche tower, named after the national slogan of self-reliance, with a mock torch that glows at night. A panoramic observation deck under the flame is reached by a smooth elevator ride.

Apart from a wariness toward foreigners, there is a North Korean obsession with order coupled with a Byzantine bureaucracy which could wring the patience out of a visitor seeking a nice and easy time.

A request to slightly alter the day's round of tours triggers endless arguments with guides and interpreters.

"We have to discuss with cadres," is the usual reply. Another frequent answer to simple inquiries is, "it's a secret," or "I don't know."

Even tourism figures are secret.

An official of the Korean International Tourist General Bureau said he had no records on the number of tourists that arrived last year and were expected to come this year.

A brochure issued by the agency said there were 500 travel agencies worldwide which could arrange group tours. Officials said individual requests would be extremely difficult to approve, but no reasons were given.

One can visit Pyongyang through Beijing, 90 minutes away, via North Korean or Chinese airlines.

Round-trip bookings are not accepted, so a ticket out of Pyongyang must be purchased after arrival here.

Moscow, about six hours away, is connected by Aeroflot.

There are also a few taboos to observe as a tourist: One must not be disrespectful of, nor ask about the private life of President Kim Il-song and his son and political heir, Kim Chong-il.

And women wearing shorts cause much gnashing of teeth.

Domestic Activities of Kim Il-song, Son Reported

Kim Il-song Visits Farm

SK0409080788 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0759 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 4 (KCNA)—The great leader of our party and our people President Kim Il-song Saturday gave on-the-spot guidance to the Samsok District cooperative farm.

He was accompanied by Comrades Yi Kun-mo, Yon Hyong-muk, So Yun-sok, Kang Song-san, Hong Song-nam, Kang Hui-won, Hong Si-hak, So Kwan-hui and Kim Chang-chu and provincial party chief secretaries.

Going round several fields of the farm visited by rich crops, President Kim Il-song expressed deep satisfaction over the fact that the farm has brought about bounteous crops by making good farming as required by the chuche method of farming.

Noting that if the arable land is rationally utilised as on this farm, the production of grain, vegetable and industrial crops will be increased, he said that the farming method of this farm should be followed by all cooperative farms across the country.

In order to increase agricultural production in our country with limited cultivated acreage, farming should be intensified, he said, adding that cabbage, radish, hot pepper, wild sesame and other vegetables should be planted in maize fields as catch crop.

He instructed that the principle of the right crop on the right soil should be strictly maintained in farming and uncultivated land be used rationally.

On the same day, President Kim Il-song saw new tractors manufactured at the Chongju Chonjin-ho tractor assembling factory.

Deeply acquainting himself with structure, efficiency, mechanism of the tractors, he gave highly important instructions which will serve as a guideline in the realization of the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy.

Kim Chong-il Visits Restaurant

SK0609045588 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0438 GMT 6 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, went round extended buildings of Ongyu Restaurant on September 4 on the threshold of the 40th founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He was accompanied by Ho Tam and Yon Hyong-muk, members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Kim Si-hak, member of the WPK Central Committee and director of a department of the party Central Committee; and officials concerned.

With the construction of two large annexes on either side of the main building, the accommodation of Ongyu Restaurant has more than doubled and its appearance completely changed.

The newly-built annexes consisting of large mess halls, cosy family dining rooms, banquet halls and open-air dining place have made Ongyu Restaurant a better grand catering centre.

The builders there performed a miracle by successfully completing the vast project in a short time of two months or more through a powerful speed campaign, upholding the party's intention to provide the people with a more bountiful and cultured life.

Making a round of the enlarged buildings of the Ongyu Restaurant one by one, Comrade Kim Chong-il expressed deep satisfaction over the fact that the construction was carried out qualitatively in a short time.

Noting that the construction had been done well and the indoor facilities and furnishings were splendid, he highly estimated the successes of the builders.

Saying how nice it was to have extended so wonderfully the Ongyu Restaurant loved by our people, he set forth tasks arising in managing it.

Comrade Kim Chong-il stressed that sufficient raw and other materials should be supplied to enlarged Ongyu Restaurant to serve its noted noodles more tastily so that more working people may visit the restaurant.

Saying that the expectation of people for Ongyu Restaurant is very great, he said that all the employees of the restaurant should invigorate their service for the people with a high sense of devotion to be a model for the whole country in service.

In order to improve the quality of service, he said, the waitresses and all other service workers should be brought up to be true servers of the people.

The entire employees of Ongyu Restaurant are fully determined to bring about a new turn in managing the restaurant and in services.

Kim Chong-il Tours Tool Exhibit
SK0709233788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
2318 GMT 7 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on September 6 went round the machine tools exhibition marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He was accompanied by Ho Tam and Yon Hyong-muk, members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Kye Hyong-sun, member of the WPK Central Committee and minister of machine-building industry; Choe Chong-kun, member of the WPK Central Committee and minister of foreign trade; Kim Kyong-pong, member of the WPK Central Committee and president of the Academy of Sciences; Yi Cha-pang, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology; and officials concerned.

On display there were digital computer-controlled lathe, central turning lathes, flexible production systems and robots of various kinds based on ultra-modern technology and many other machine tools produced at industrial establishments across the country.

Seeing the exhibits, Comrade Kim Chong-il noted with deep satisfaction that our machine-building industry which started from scratch after liberation has made a fast progress to go up to a high level today.

Noting that workers, scientists and technicians all over the country have greatly contributed to the attainment of the nation's scientific and technical progress by registering proud achievements in mechanical engineering researches and in the production of machine tools, he highly estimated their successes.

Saying that primary attention should be paid to the engineering industry, especially the machine tool industry, in order to make the national economy chuch-oriented, modernized and scientized and constantly increase the potentials of the country, Comrade Kim Chong-il put forward tasks to further develop the engineering industry and lift science and technology to a higher level.

He said that highly-efficient machine tools such as the digital computer-controlled lathe and the central turning lathe should be produced in larger quantities and supplied to industrial establishments so that the technical equipment of the machine plants may be strengthened, the balance between machines be maintained and the automation, computerization and robotization of the national economy be actively promoted.

If the machine-building industry is to be placed on a high scientific and technological plane and highly-efficient modern machine tools produced sufficiently, the special machine tool production centres must be consolidated, the production of automation elements be specialised to supply the machine plants with good-quality automation elements, and the level of technology and skill of the workers and technicians be constantly raised to conduct more dynamically the technical innovation movement for introducing new technology, he said.

He stressed that effective education in the basic knowledge of modern science including computers should be given from the senior middle schools and versatile technical exchange and dissemination of technical knowledge be further activated in compliance with the requirement of the age of science.

Saying that the duty and role of the Academy of Sciences and the State Commission of Science and Technology are fairly weighty in developing the science and technology of the country, he noted that they should intensify the study and dissemination of science and technology to actively help the machine-building industry produce more modern machine tools.

Saying that the machine building industry is one of the sectors on which efforts should be concentrated during the third seven-year plan, Comrade Kim Chong-il stressed that the attention of the whole party and the whole society should be continuously paid to developing this industry preferentially.

South Korea

No Tae-u Remarks on North, Troop Withdrawal
SK2009001288 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
2300 GMT 19 Sep 88

[Text] President No Tae-u said today that if North Korea appears to be making sincere efforts for peaceful reunification and if it excludes military threats in its approach, partial withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea can be expected and flexibility can be shown.

President No said this in an interview conducted by Tom Brokaw, anchorman of U.S. NBC Nightly News. Brokaw asked him whether he would agree to the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea to improve relations with the North if Kim Il-song insisted that distrust does not diminish because of the continued presence of these forces in the South.

Answering a question on whether he expected that genuine reunification would be realized in the near future despite the various differences between the North and South, President No said that hope for reunification is not that far away and stressed that North Korea, too, will ultimately undergo many changes just as the Soviet Union and China did.

Noting that it is very strange that the one-man dictatorship in North Korea has continued for 40 years and power is being transferred from father to son, President No said that signs of changes inside North Korea appear to be very strong and hope for change is growing.

He stressed that the chief obstacle to North-South relations has been mutual distrust and removing such distrust is the most pressing issue.

French Paper Interviews President No Tae-u
PM2009084888 Paris LE MONDE in French
17 Sep 88 pp1, 3

[Interview with President No Tae-u by Andre Fontaine on 16 September; place not specified]

[Text] [Fontaine] Mr President, the 21st Olympic Games are due to open in Seoul in a matter of hours. What impact do you expect them to have on your country?

[No Tae-u] Of all the Olympic Games in history, these have brought together the largest ever number of competitors. They are particularly important inasmuch as the Korean peninsula has long been a focus of disputes of all kinds between East and West and was the theater of a particularly cruel war whose scars can still be seen. Tension persists between the two Koreas. In view of the volume and complexity of the weaponry that they possess, the presence of American troops in the South, and the possibility of a Soviet intervention in the North, another war would entail a danger of international escalation.

It was in the hope of restoring peace to this danger area that the ROK tried 7 years ago to have the present Games take place on its territory. Our ambition is to remove all racial, cultural, ideological, and religious barriers; to end the spirit of confrontation; and by the end of the century to eliminate all factors liable to spark another Korean war. From this viewpoint the Games bring us what I would call the "springtime of reconciliation."

[Fontaine] In your opinion is the presence of teams from most of the communist countries the prelude to a normalization of your government's relations with those countries?

[No Tae-u] The vestiges of the cold war are gradually disappearing. The participation of the USSR and other communist countries in the Olympic Games facilitates economic and cultural exchanges. Our aircraft bringing competitors to Seoul are overflying Soviet and Chinese territory for the first time. Hungary will be exchanging permanent representatives with us. The significance of this change is great not only for Korea but for all peace-loving peoples. This evolution is in line with the spirit of Pierre de Coubertin for whom we, like the French, have great love and respect.

[Fontaine] Since the end of the Korean war in 1953 South Korean governments have always tried to isolate the North Korean regime as far as possible. You have pursued the opposite policy. Has this change produced any tangible results yet?

[No Tae-u] The country's division stems from the rivalry between the major powers. It conflicts with its inhabitants' wishes and with its history as a country whose unity, dating back to the 7th century, has survived several invasions. If we tried to isolate the northern regime while stepping up our defense capabilities, it was in the hope of its abandoning its hostile attitude. This policy failed, however, and North Korea became more aggressive.

This is why on 7 July I made a statement aimed essentially at ending the confrontation between the two halves of the country and creating bonds of cooperation between them. I am sure that several governments, including Moscow's and Beijing's, approve of this policy. In the immediate term North Korea seems unwilling to take up my proposal and adheres to its basic stance, which is aimed at establishing communism by force throughout the peninsula. Fortunately, however, it will be increasingly difficult for it to do so, particularly because of the huge discrepancy in the rate of development between North and the South. After the Olympic Games North Korea will have no alternative but to accept my proposal and—as most communist countries are now doing—to gradually open up its society, which remains very closed in on itself, as you will have been able to see when you visited Pyongyang. The communist countries will definitely exert pressure on it in this direction.

[Fontaine] Many students, who have been involved in violent clashes with the police, accuse you of not trying hard enough to improve relations with the North....

[No Tae-u] There are at present two factions among the students with regard to reunification. The first, which is very much in the majority, urges—with an entirely spontaneous passion—a return to the unity of the Korean nation. My government shares this aspiration, which we believe must contribute to the improvement of inter-Korean relations. On the other hand, there is a minority that simply espouses Pyongyang's theories about the dictatorship of the proletariat and reunification by force. The majority of Koreans, who remember what the war was like, are hostile to this tendency. Without the people's support it is bound to disappear gradually.

[Fontaine] Do you believe that Korea will eventually be reunited and, if so, when and how?

[No Tae-u] It is not a task that can be performed all at once. First, it is necessary to dispel mistrust by developing dialogue and economic, social, and cultural exchanges. Next the two sides must build ties of cooperation that will restore the nation's homogeneity, thus enabling reunification to take place in accordance with

the wishes of the majority of Koreans. What must be done now is gradually to eliminate the artificial obstacles to this reunification. All the countries of the world, including the USSR and China, are currently working toward openness and cooperation. It is inevitable that North Korea will do the same. This will certainly facilitate reunification.

[Fontaine] Your country has become considerably more democratic in recent months but the opposition believe that there is still much to do. Do you believe that you enjoy enough authority, in view of the fact that you were elected by only 36 percent of the votes and that you do not hold a majority in Parliament?

[No Tae-u] The emphasis placed for 30 years on the republic's security and the speed of economic development have had the effect of limiting our democratization efforts. For many years Korea's domestic policy was characterized by dictatorship, by personalized government, and by the protest against the existing regime from the opposition and the people. This protest has had no reason to exist since 29 June last year, when the appeals for more freedom and total observance of human rights were heeded. The new constitution was approved by referendum and the president's election by universal suffrage was instituted.

Since we have no second round here, as there is in France, and since none of the four candidates gained an absolute majority, I was elected entirely regularly, since I was in the lead with 36 percent of the votes. In the general elections the opposition parties gained more votes than the ruling party, which sometimes creates problems. However, the existence of a powerful opposition facilitates democratization inasmuch as it necessitates dialogue and compromise.

Most European countries took 100-200 years to establish their democracy. However impatient the Koreans may be and however much they may want American- or European-style complete democracy right away, the fact is that the opposition parties that once rejected dialogue now accept it, and we have established relations of partnership with them, as befits the spirit of a developed democracy.

[Fontaine] Is it conceivable that the Communist Party will be legalized some day?

[No Tae-u] The constitution authorizes the formation of a socialist party. The Koreans will not accept the formation of a communist party as long as it advocates violent revolution or class struggle because they have not forgotten the tribulations of war. A communist party could only be authorized after a complete change of mentality or political environment.

[Fontaine] How do you view the evolution of the situation in this part of the world? Do you see the future in terms of a rivalry between Japan, China, and the other "dragons" of the region or do you believe that their cooperation will develop into a kind of single market comparable to the EEC?

[No Tae-u] The countries of Northeast Asia are traditionally part of the same cultural area and their development long followed the same course. Now, however, their levels of development are very different. It is therefore difficult to foresee a rapid integration of their economies in line with what has been done in Europe. First, ties of mutual cooperation must be developed between them. If this goes well, by the end of this century or the beginning of the next they will recognize the need for regional institutions which I am sure will help greatly to promote world prosperity.

[Fontaine] What is the status of Korea's relations with France? What are your feelings about the prospect of the great European market of 1993?

[No Tae-u] Our bilateral relations date back more than a century and I am pleased to note that they are constantly developing in all fields. I would like to add that young Koreans are increasingly interested in French culture.

The average annual rate of increase in our trade over the past 5 years has been 28 percent, which is considerable. In the first 8 months of this year it amounted to almost 70 percent of the 1987 figure and totaled \$1.7 billion. We are convinced that with the opening up of the great European market, France will occupy an even greater position. It already ranks third among our European partners, after Britain and the FRG, and ninth worldwide. Of course we hope that the great market will strive to strengthen cooperation with other parts of the world, rather than encouraging regionalism or protectionism, and that France will be the first to press for an open policy.

[Fontaine] In recent years South Korea has experienced exceptional growth, which owes much to its exports. Do you not fear a slowing under the twofold impact of the revaluation of incomes, which have remained very low, and the appreciation of the won, which has gained 18 percent in 18 months? Does the rise in the inflation rate from 3 to 7 percent in a year not necessitate curbs?

[No Tae-u] The labor conflicts are being settled but it is a fact that they have led to pay increases. True, we are concerned about the overvaluation of the Korean currency and price increases stemming from the scale of our trade surpluses. We do not take a tragic view of them, however. Thanks to their will to succeed, their enthusiasm for hard work, their capabilities, and their experience, the Korean people have succeeded throughout the past 30 years—characterized by remarkable growth—in taking up the many challenges that have confronted them. Last year economic growth reached 12 percent and this rate continued during the first 6 months of 1988.

With the slowing that we expect in the second half, we reckon on a growth rate in the order of 8 percent for this year. We should achieve the same figure next year if, as I believe, we succeed in curbing price increases, reducing the surplus in our balance of trade, and ending the labor conflicts through improved cooperation between unions and employers.

Official Comments on Negotiations With Hungary
SK2009034288 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
14 Sep 88 p 3

[Report on an interview with Pak Chol-on, assistant to the president for state policy, on 13 September at Chongwadae, by reporter Yi Sang-chol]

[Excerpts] Pak Chol-on, assistant to the president for state policy, is the man who played a key role in the secret behind-the-scenes negotiations to establish permanent missions between Korea and Hungary. Because of the unique nature of his special job, Pak, head of a working-level team in charge of promoting the northward policy of the Sixth Republic, has always been behind the veil. However, the successful result of the negotiations between Korea and Hungary has brought him to the center stage. [passage omitted]

[Yi Sang-chol] What do you think of your successful mission in Hungary?

[Pak Chol-on] The barrier that stands between us and the socialist countries is enormous. What I feel about our having finally broken down that high barrier with our independent diplomacy is something like self-satisfaction about our people's strength. I would like to describe it as the fruit of President No Tae-u's will for a northward policy based on solid national strength which in turn is the fruit of the people's sweat and labor. However, the exchange of permanent missions between Korea and Hungary is just the first small step not only in promoting bilateral relations between Korea and Hungary, but also in our country's northward policy.

[Yi] What made you choose Hungary as a stepping stone for reaching out to the East European bloc.

[Pak Chol-on] To break down the wall built by the socialist countries which we face, it was imperative to start our efforts aimed at opening a crack in the wall in a corner. In many aspects, Hungary has many things in common with us. [passage omitted] In particular, Hungary is the only country among the East bloc countries that is a member state of CEMA and has close economic ties with not only the European Economic Community, but with the Scandinavian countries as well. Therefore, establishing a diplomatic relationship with Hungary not only symbolizes—politically—a beachhead for expanding our country's northward policy, but it also carries weighty significance in that it promotes Korea's economic advances abroad. This is why we chose Hungary as the first country to establish missions with.

[Yi] Through what channel did you start the secret negotiations with Hungary?

[Pak Chol-on] It is a custom between countries to keep diplomatic negotiations secret except what is announced. I have nothing to add to what has already been announced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

[Yi] It is our understanding that you were already in Hungary when President No made his 7 July declaration. In what capacity were you there?

[Pak Chol-on] I was there in the capacity of President No's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary with his full authority vested in me. [passage omitted]

[Yi] How quickly do you think relations between Korea and Hungary will develop in the future?

[Pak Chol-on] The permanent mission is by nature to perform its function as semi-ambassador-level diplomatic relations. However, there are many domestic and international conditions for the two countries to take into consideration, including ties with each other's allies. The two countries have reached an agreement to conclude talks designed to pave the way for the establishment of diplomatic relations. I do not think the day will be far off.

[Yi] What impact will the improved relations between Korea and Hungary have on our relations with other East bloc countries and China and the Soviet Union?

[Pak Chol-on] As in the case of our establishing relations with Hungary, we are making every serious and sincere effort to improve relations with other countries to which we plan to apply our northward policy. I think we have bright prospects for improving relations with those countries. I believe it is a matter of fact that the breakthrough produced in relations with Hungary will serve as a catalyst for improving relations with China and the Soviet Union.

[Yi] There seems to be a great possibility that our country and such East Bloc countries as Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia could rapidly improve relations with each other. What do you say?

[Pak Chol-on] Yes, it is possible. However, if we go too rapidly at it, it could backfire. We intend to press ahead with sincerity based on a medium- and long-range plan, taking such factors into account.

[Yi] In what direction and at what speed do you think our effort to improve relations with North Korea will go in the post-Olympic period?

[Pak Chol-on] I believe that North Korea cannot continue to turn its back to the trend in the international community. If we make patient efforts toward improving relations with North Korea, I think there will be rapid and good progress in improving those relations. [passage omitted]

Libyan Olympic Team Arrives in Seoul 19 Sep
SK2009003988 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 20 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] A 15-member Libyan delegation to the Olympic Games flew into Seoul yesterday afternoon to become the last national team to arrive.

Libya was one of the three countries which attended the opening ceremony without athletes Saturday. The others were Burma and Brunei.

During the ceremony, Libya was represented by its embassy officials and several taekwondoists staying in Seoul.

From Burma, only its Olympic attache came to the ceremony. Five Burmese athletes arrived in Seoul Sunday.

Brunei did not send any athletes as it does not participate in the sports games. A Brunei National Olympic Committee official is attending the Games.

Kim Tae-chung, Message on Olympics, 'Pacific Age'
SK2009015788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES
(Supplement) in English 20 Sep 88 p 2

[Party for Peace and Democracy President Kim Tae-chung message on occasion of the Seoul Olympiad]

[Text] We are now living in the looming Pacific Age. The coming of the 21st century is frequently referred to as the Age of the Pacific Basin. A review of the historical transition of political and economic leadership may offer a clearer understanding of future events.

Human history is gravitating toward the Pacific regions after blossoming in major rivers, inland seas and around the Atlantic Ocean.

From the 16th to the 17th centuries, it was Spain that conquered the world, followed by Portugal. In the 17th century, Great Britain replaced Portugal as the world power.

From the second half of the 19th century through the 20th century, the United States became the world leader. Now, there is clear sign that the global power is shifting toward the Pacific nations.

There is little doubt that the 21st century will be the age of the Pacific regions, consisting of a broad spectrum of divergent but prosperous economies, cultures and social origins.

In this emerging Pacific Age, Korea will play a pioneering and leadership role as one of the front-runner group.

The Korean people are one of the most educated and enlightened peoples in the world, with a high educational background, literacy rate, diligence and competence.

In addition, the Korean people are enthusiastic about their development and self-actualization. They are also in possession of a firm resolve to become "master of their own destiny."

I want to emphasize that the Seoul Olympics is a good example which sums up the energetic and industrious character of Korean citizens. Through the Summer Olympiad, we Koreans will learn the "can-do spirit."

The Korean people are conscious of their historic mission of contributing to the development of world peace and harmony by joining their hands in the successful staging of the Olympics.

If we Koreans are successful in the implementation of the following two points after the Seoul Olympics, we will join the ranks of the leadership countries in the ushering-in of the Pacific Age.

First, we Koreans must commit ourselves to the stabilization of the national politics by setting a firm foundation for democratic political development.

Only through democracy can we guarantee the realization of justice and liberty, the dignity of human life and promotion of our sovereign right.

It is indeed through democracy that we can construct a just society where the alienated, including the workers, the farmers, the urban poor, can be assured of sharing the economic fruits in an equitable way.

Without democracy, we cannot expect voluntary participation of the citizens in the construction of a harmonious society. And we cannot firm up a water-tight security posture against external threat.

Second, we must make efforts to set up a smooth and peaceful relationship between the divided Koreas. We Koreans are called upon to march toward establishing a peaceful coexistence and peaceful exchanges by conducting a sincere and realistic dialogue with North Korea.

It is my firm belief that we Koreans must restore homogeneity of the nation through peaceful exchanges and coexistence. We are expected to demonstrate national wisdom and unity to the world as a pioneer of the quickening the dawning of the Pacific Age.

Our pioneering role in the Pacific Age should not be construed as a heinous scheme to exploit neighboring countries in a selfish, egoistic and exclusive manner.

Our leadership role will be doomed to be a complete failure if Korea seeks its own prosperity and welfare. We must commit ourselves to the co-prosperity and co-development of all Pacific nations. Our role should not be confined to the "colonialism and imperialism mentality."

History clearly demonstrates that colonialism and imperialism are of no long-term benefit and help to human development in an egalitarian and democratic way. In addition, self-complacency and self-righteousness must be the last thing contemplated in the development of the Pacific Age.

What we Koreans are pursuing in the Pacific Age is to share our advanced experience and technology with less development countries. Together with the developing nations, we can create a bright and peaceful stage where human prosperity and mutual economic development will be guaranteed.

We Koreans have been suffering from exploitation, poverty and oppression. Now, we must show sympathy and love to Third World countries, which are in agony because of poverty, exploitation and suppression, so that they do not experience the same agony we have suffered.

I have a strong belief that the Seoul Olympics will be a starting point for true human love and harmony. The Seoul Olympics will also be a great occasion for all the people around the globe to join together for a great march toward peaceful coexistence and brotherly love.

On behalf of all lawmakers and members of the Party for Peace and Democracy, I as PPD president, would like to extend my sincere and heart-felt welcome to all athletes and officials participating in the Seoul Olympics.

Government Accused of 'Extravagant' Spending
SK2009004788 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 20 Sep 88 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Too Extravagant"]

[Text] Kim Tae-chung has accused the government of spending too much money on the Olympic ceremonies.

"I praise the Olympic officials for exerting efforts, but I must say they were too lavish," said Kim, commenting on the opening ceremony of the Games.

"Upon coming out of the stadium, I visited a park and met some citizens. Their primary concern was how to prepare vegetables and pickles for the winter," he said.

Kim urged the government to take emergency steps for the needy.

Kim Tae-chung Hopes To Visit Japan in November
*SK0309003388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 3 Sep 88 p 2*

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP)—Korean opposition leader Kim Tae-chung has told the Foreign Ministry he hopes to visit Japan in November, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN said Friday.

Quoting a Foreign Ministry official, the YOMIURI said Kim said he would like to visit Japan in mid-November.

The mass-circulation YOMIURI also quoted the official as saying that "It is the government's basic stance to have exchanges with a (foreign) political party which has a chance of grasping power."

Ranking officials of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party welcomed Kim's visit, the daily said.

The Yomiuri quoted the LDP official as saying that "We are willing to honor Kim due to his position as leader of Korea's first opposition party."

Views of Party Leaders on Post-Olympic Politics

Kim Tae-chung Interview
*SK1709233688 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
2 Sep 88 p 3*

[Interview with PPD President Kim Tae-chung—first installment of a series of interviews entitled: "Views on Politics During the Post-Olympic Period Held by the Presidents of Four Major Political Parties"]

[Excerpts] PPD President Kim Tae-chung, the last of the presidents of the four major political parties who had an exclusive meeting with President No Tae-u, said on 1 September that "he had been assured that President No is firmly committed to democratizing the country and that he would see whether he will translate his words into action."

President Kim, who still appeared in high spirits from his talk with President No for 3 1/2 hours, said: If President No sincerely carries out democratization, I will see to it that President No's promise to ask for a vote of confidence be handled in a way that supports him.

President Kim expressed his optimism about political development during the post-Olympic period, saying that there will be no such things as constitutional revision or hardline measures, stressed that only when democratic forces take the initiative in politics by liquidating the legacy of the Fifth Republic can North-South exchange be carried out properly.

[HANGYORE SINMUN] You have frequently emphasized that President No should part ways with the Fifth Republic. Have you been successful in persuading the president to understand your point?

[Kim Tae-chung] He appeared to have given considerable thought to it. President No made it clear that although he could not disconnect the historic ties with the Fifth Republic, he would keep its evil legacy at a distance. He also promised me that he would make his will as such known to the DJP and have it exert partisan efforts to liquidate the legacy through the activity of special National Assembly committees.

[HANGYORE SINMUN] After hearing his 29 June declaration last year, you commented that you could trust President No. Now that you met and talked with him for more than 3 hours, are you confident that he will press ahead with democratization?

[Kim Tae-chung] Up until a few hours ago, I doubted his saying that he would press ahead with democratization. I am now assured of his clear commitment to democratization. He has many things to gain from democratization and I made clear my intention to cooperate with him provided he carries out his democratization programs. [passage omitted]

[HANGYORE SINMUN] How do you view political development in the post-Olympic period?

[Kim Tae-chung] I expect neither hardline measures nor constitutional revision. I believe the four party-system will continue to function as it does now. Constitutional revision is unthinkable and people will not tolerate any kind of anomaly. A recent spate of extremely rightist remarks have been encouraged by the reunification question raised mainly by students. It may also be a move by those who are bent on taking advantage of the uproar.

[HANGYORE SINMUN] What is your party's stand concerning President No's promise that he would ask for a vote of confidence?

[Kim Tae-chung] To be honest with you, our party has not yet decided as to how to approach it. Moreover, I am not very much interested in it. My chief concern is whether President No will deliver on his promise concerning democratization. His commitment will be laid bare for all to see within a couple of months following the Olympics, through the release of prisoners of conscience and his attitude toward the special house committees in charge of investigating the true cause of the Kwangju incident and the irregularities committed under the Fifth Republic.

[HANGYORE SINMUN] It appears that after the Olympics, the reunification question, including the parliamentary talks, will emerge as a matter of great concern not only among the politicians, but also among the people. Please tell me your views of the reunification question.

[Kim Tae-chung] As you may know, my theory on the reunification question is a three-stage theory—that is to say, peaceful coexistence, peaceful exchange, and peaceful reunification. We now must put the peaceful exchanges called for by President No and the peaceful coexistence advocated by North Korea on a par.

However, North Korea's calling for a peace agreement is preposterous when it comes to peaceful coexistence. It should be signed between four parties—North and South Korea, the United States, and China—not between North Korea and the United States as called for by North Korea. [passage omitted]

[HANGYORE SINMUN] Between reunification and democratization, to which do you give priority?

[Kim Tae-chung] Reunification is possible only when a democratic government that is really willing to achieve reunification is in office. The promotion of exchanges, too, can be possible only when the democratic forces are in a position to lead politics. Because the democratic forces failed to pool forces after the 26 April general elections, it has given rise to extreme rightist forces which are detrimental to reunification, rather than weakening them. Because they focused on reunification, they have eventually set aside the more important issue of democratization. [passage omitted]

[HANGYORE SINMUN] Still a large number of people think that the opposition parties should unite to form a united democratic force. What do you think?

[Kim Tae-chung] I believe that each opposition party is developing itself in its own unique way. It gives hope to people of all walks of life.

It is not a propitious time to start talking about a merger of opposition parties. It is necessary to wait and see how the situation develops while making progress in each party. [passage omitted]

[HANGYORE SINMUN] Some within opposition circles say that the PPD is steadily becoming right-wing.

[Kim Tae-chung] The PPD is not a reformist party, but a middle-of-the-road party. There are some centrist right-wing people and some centrist left-wing people in our party. Since we support the free economic system and are opposed to communism, we are not a reformist party, nor are we a conservative party, as we support a free economic system built on justice.

Kim Yong-sam Interview

SK2009065888 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
3 Sep 88 p 3

[Interview with RDP President Kim Yong-sam—second installment of a series of interviews entitled: "Views on Politics During the Post-Olympic Period Held by the Presidents of Four Major Political Parties"]

[Excerpts] Although politics is on an Olympic vacation, RDP President Kim Yong-sam is now busier than ever as he plans to make best use of this period to work out a

long-term strategy for victory under the four party-system, a far more complicated political system than the binary political system composed of dictatorial and antidictatorial forces, and gather the necessary strength to promote the strategy.

On 2 September, President Kim, saying that "it is difficult to say that democratization has been completed, but the great stream of democratization seems to have taken its irreversible course," emphasized that he would make the workers and peasants the middle class. To hear him say such things, while looking back on the government's treatment of him in the past—last year he was locked in a police car nicknamed the 'hen' house while red-eyed due to tear gas—made him appear to be declaring an end to his struggle. [passage omitted]

[HANGYORE SINMUN] Even though politicians on both sides are optimistic about political development during the post-Olympic period, a considerable number of people remain concerned about the future.

[Kim Yong-sam] The people's thirst for democratization demonstrated in the June struggle last year will, I believe, surge ahead more than ever through the Olympics. Under such circumstances, no force that lacks public support will be able to come to power. There are still many difficulties to overcome and no one can swim against national consensus.

[HANGYORE SINMUN] What do you think will become the biggest political issue during the post-Olympic period?

[Kim Yong-sam] Investigation into the wrongdoings committed by Mr Chon Tu-hwan during the Fifth Republic will become the biggest political issue, along with investigation into the true cause of the Kwangju resistance struggle and President No's promise that he would ask for a vote of confidence in his performance. The National Assembly's investigation of government offices, which has been revived after 16 years, will unearth many irregularities. The need to hold prices down will become a big issue.

[HANGYORE SINMUN] Some people say that the four party-system does not correspond to the Korean people's political consciousness or that under the four-party system, the RDP will suffer most.

[Kim Yong-sam] Neither political parties nor the people are familiar with the four party-system as it is quite a new experience. Over the course of discussing politics among the opposition parties, we have gone through many difficulties. [passage omitted]

[HANGYORE SINMUN] Do you see any possibility of the DJP and the NDRP merging, using the parliamentary cabinet system and large electoral districts as a catalyst?

[Kim Yong-sam] I am not in a position to comment on it, nor is it desirable for me to do so. However, there will be a great deal of changes because even politics and public opinion flow like water. I am sure of that.

[HANGYORE SINMUN] As you have made some political concessions to avoid paralyzing politics, some people are critical of you in the belief that you are aiding the No Tae-u regime in its effort to consolidate a power base in the later half of his term. What do you say?

[Kim Yong-sam] My idea is that nothing is more important than political stability when it comes to running politics. Politics is reality, not an ideal. Moreover, an absolute majority of the people want political stability. When I met with President No on 29 last May, I promised him that I would help him as much as I can if he parts ways with the Fifth Republic and demonstrates his determination to carry out democratization. I called on him to keep his word concerning a plebiscite and asked him to sack the Defense Minister and Minister of Government Administration because I thought that doing so would help President No stabilize politics for himself and for the country. [passage omitted]

[HANGYORE SINMUN] Define, briefly, your party's political line under the four party-system.

[Kim Yong-sam] I would like to define it as a progressive liberalist line. That is to say that our party will accommodate progressive forces, while taking the lead in defending liberal democracy.

[HANGYORE SINMUN] You are the only politician who met with former presidents, Pak Chong-hui and Chon Tu-hwan, and the incumbent. How do you compare them?

[Kim Yong-sam] It is a very difficult question to answer. Mr Pak and Mr Chon did not repent of their wrongdoings. However, I would like to believe President No's commitment to democratization to be true. [passage omitted]

No Briefs Yun, Receives Recommendations
SK0309000988 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 3 Sep 88 pp 1, 4

[Text] President No Tae-u and Democratic Justice Party Chairman Yun Kil-chung discussed the shape of politics after the Olympic Games in a luncheon meeting yesterday.

The two exchanged views on the post-Olympic political situation and Yun recommended a shakeup of the cabinet and the DJP lineup to address unresolved political issues.

No briefed Yun on his talks with the three opposition leaders and sought advice on how to accommodate their demands, presidential spokesman Yi Su-chung said after the meeting at Chongwadae.

Yun made a set of recommendations to the President designed to give the government and its party the initiative in post-Olympic politics, Yi said.

No, who is also president of the ruling party, told Yun that he would do his best to reflect the recommendations in a new political blueprint.

Saying that the Sixth Republic is burdened with unwholesome legacies from the previous government, Yun called on No to take an action to resolve problems of Fifth Republic corruption within this year.

"The irregularities of the past should be investigated and brought to light so that the people harbor no more suspicion about them," No was quoted as saying.

But he also said it is undesirable that the outcome of the investigation lead to political retribution.

The two, however, shared the view that all pending issues related to the previous government should be solved completely and without delay.

Yun said the DJP would positively participate after the Olympic Games in the investigations by ad hoc parliamentary panels of Fifth Republic corruption and the Kwangju civilian uprising and requested that No let his government cooperate.

Recommending a reshuffle of the cabinet and the ruling party lineup, Yun called on No to exclude former ministers of the previous government from the new cabinet and to include many party officials instead.

The DJP chairman also recommended the President release and rehabilitate political prisoners who are repentant of their past after the Olympics "to create an atmosphere conducive to dialogue with the opposition."

No was asked to be more lenient toward political prisoners by opposition leaders.

Calling for more concern for the welfare of the rural and urban low-income population, Yun also drew No's attention to Korean residents in China, Sakhalin and Central Asia.

"Efforts are required to allow them to freely visit their motherland," Yun said, recalling the President's July 7 declaration enunciating new proposals to North Korea for improvement of ties.

He also proposed that No hold regular meetings on the promotion of national welfare participated in by officials from the government and the DJP and by experts.

He also proposed a regular forum to evaluate the government's democratization performance so that the public can have confidence in the government's strong commitment to the task.

Yun recommended that the President set up a new organ coordinating the efforts of the government and its party to contain the spread of leftist ideology and safeguard the liberal democratic system.

No told the DJP chairman that a consensus has been reached between the ruling and opposition parties that suprapartisan cooperation is needed for the success of the Olympic Games and in dealing with radical leftist forces.

"The past confrontation between rival parties gave in to dialogue and compromise. Based on this new relationship, the ruling party will strive to help democracy take root and stabilize politics," No was quoted as stressing.

The two shared concerns about economic problems and discussed improvement of the welfare of government officials.

Yun called for more liberalization of North Korea-related data, while the President told him to make efforts to rejuvenate the ruling party through talks with young people.

DJP Official Says Institute Holds Evidence

SK1709235388 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
18 Sep 88 p 11

[Text] A ranking Democratic Justice Party official said yesterday that the Ilhae Institute has material evidence showing Yang Chong-mo, chairman of the now bankrupt Kukje Corporation, donated 1 billion won to Ilhae in anonymity.

Friday, Yang told reporters that he did not give money to Ilhae anonymously and the donation he was forced by presidential secretaries to make was earmarked for the Saemaul Movement.

Rep Kim Chung-kwon, the DJP's vice secretary general, retorted that Yang "donated" 1 billion won to Ilhae in October 1984, in addition to 1 billion won given for the Saemaul Movement, then led by Chon's brother, Kyong-hwan, two months later.

"I hear Ilhae has material evidence," he said, adding that it would be released to the Assembly irregularities probing committee.

Yang said that the money he gave to Ilhae was no more than 500 million won, as recorded in Ilhae's account books, not anonymously.

In the examination of Ilhae documents on Wednesday, the panel members found that some records have recently been fabricated to cheat them.

DJP To 'Actively' Unearth Past Irregularities

SK1609235688 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 17 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party has announced it will actively participate in unearthing the scandals and irregularities of the previous government.

The DJP yesterday decided to help activate the special parliamentary panel probing the scandals, mostly involving ex-President Chon Tu-hwan, his family and relatives in a bid to complete the investigation this year.

So far, the DJP has been lukewarm on probing Fifth Republic issues.

"If the ad hoc panel is to end its activities within the year, Chon's explanation and apology are needed shortly after the Olympic Games," said a ranking party official after yesterday's meeting.

He said the DJP would persuade Chon, who headed the party during his seven-year rule, to explain and apologize to the people by November.

Party Secretary-General Pak Chun-pyong said there must not be any retaliation against the former head of the state, but that there's no sanctuary in disclosing Chon's irregularities and scandals.

He said President No Tae-u has ordered the DJP to complete the activities of the ad hoc panel this year.

Rep. Pak said the opposition parties will launch a fierce political offensive over the Chon issue after the Games to embarrass the government and its party.

In the meantime, a party source said No recently talked with Chon by telephone.

Although refusing to give details of the conversation, the source said No consoled Chon on missing the opening ceremony of the Seoul Olympic Games for political reasons.

The two agreed to meet after the Games, the source said.

It is not yet clear, however, whether No will have a tete-a-tete with Chon to discuss a wide range of political issues, notably the alleged irregularities.

"It is highly probable that the two will meet" for the first since Chon left office after the Games, a DJP official said.

PPD Report Following First Assembly Session
SK2009013388 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES
(Supplement) in English 20 Sep 88 pp 1, 4

[Full Text] of report on state affairs published by the PPD following completion of the first 13th National Assembly session]

[Text] The Party for Peace and Democracy is pleased to inform our people of the achievement it made for the people during the first National Assembly sitting.

1. Launch of the opposition-dominated National Assembly [Subhead]

The Party for Peace and Democracy, through joint cooperation with Kim Yong-sam's Reunification Democratic Party and Kim Chong-pil's New Democratic Republican Party, achieved many epoch-making results during the first session. Opposition lawmakers broke away many "sanctuaries" untouchable under the past dictatorial regimes. It is the results of bold but productive struggles the opposition lawmakers had waged in the Assembly activities.

Our lawmakers were active in the Assembly activities without absenting themselves from the sessions and many of the PPD lawmakers were seen studying and researching at their offices in the Assembly deep midnight through the early morning.

The PPD has been a model in the Assembly activities. The four-party cooperative system was established as the opposition sometimes sought to settle pending matters through dialogue and compromise with the ruling Democratic Justice Party. Reform amid stability is the basic policy line of the Party for Peace and Democracy.

2. Independence of the Judiciary Branch [Subhead]

As you know well, the judiciary branch, which has long been subservient to the executive branch, firmed up its independent posture through a joint collaboration among the three opposition parties including the Party for Peace and Democracy.

Now, we citizens can go to the court for trial under the expectation that he or she will not be subject to undue legal punishment as long as he or she does not commit any crime. It is indeed an epoch-making event in the 40-year-old constitutional history of the nation.

3. Liquidation of the Irregularities of the Fifth Republic [Subhead]

The National Assembly established a special committee to clear away the dark and evil legacies of the Fifth Republic although it faced numerous hurdles including the presidential veto. Our party will believe that there will be no

democracy or no national reconciliation without bringing to light all irregularities the Chon Tu-hwan regime had committed during the Fifth Republic.

But our purpose is to root out the irregularities of the past regime but not to wage a political retaliation. As Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy, had already clarified in his key note speech at the Assembly, our party hopes for the realization of a grand national reconciliation, which should be based on freedom and justice.

4. Resolution for Release of Political Prisoners [subhead]

The three opposition parties passed a joint resolution calling for the release of all political prisoners as part of steps to have the democratic figures restore their civil rights and freedom.

The joint resolution was our rightful act and we, the opposition, acted so on the basis of our majority status in the Assembly. The joint resolution was sent to the administration for action.

Our party firmly believes that the nation can never realize true democracy without releasing 600 prisoners of conscience and without restoring the civil rights of hundreds of democratic figures. We will fight to the end until their freedom and civil rights are fully restored.

5. Revision of Grain Management Law [Subhead]

For the past 27 years since the May 16 military coup by Gen. Pak Chong-hui, the government had arbitrarily set the rice price. Our farmers had no choice but to sell their rice at a lower price set by the government. This policy led to the destruction of the rural economy. Now we revised the Grain Management Law so that the National Assembly, not the government, can set the rice price and set the quota the government can purchase. This step paved the way for our battered-rural economy to recover from its near-destruction.

In addition, the government can not import foreign rice without prior authorization of the National Assembly. Now our farmers can lead a better, bright and comfortable life.

It is regrettable that the opposition lawmakers could not legislate a bill to block the import of foreign beef. But the opposition got guarantee from the government that it will intervene in the cow market when a local cow price goes below the 1.4 million won per head.

6. South-North Parliamentary Conference [Subhead]

Our party has long proposed in a consistent manner that parliamentarians between the South and the North hold a conference. We are now endeavoring to realize this proposal through full cooperation with the government party and the two other opposition parties.

As our people know well, Kim Tae-chung has proposed a three-stage formula for peaceful unification since his first bid for the Presidency in 1971. The three-stage formula is peaceful co-existence, peaceful exchanges and peaceful unification.

Kim Tae-chung also has advocated the guarantee of peace on the Korean Peninsula by four superpowers—the United States, Soviet Union, China and Japan—as a pre-condition for the peaceful unification of the nation.

Our party firmly believes all political situation surrounding the Korean Peninsula is moving in this direction.

It is true that the nation cannot realize the unification in the near future. It is the point we should not overlook. But we must prepare ourselves for an ultimate peaceful unification, and we must push for the unification.

To secure peaceful co-existence, the South and the North should sign a non-aggression and peace pact, which, in turn, must be endorsed by the four superpowers and the United Nations. The South and the North must promote exchanges in every field to restore homogeneity of the divided nation. As a preparation for peaceful unification, our party will pull the two-wheeled cart of co-existence and exchanges with vigor and conviction.

II. Objective of the PPD in Regular House Session [Roman numeral as published] [Subhead]

Our party is pooling all our wisdom to develop policies as part of steps to prepare for the forthcoming regular National Assembly session in autumn. Our lawmakers will legislate bills and review state budgets to promote welfare and freedom of the people. All these reforms are commitments our party had made in the past presidential and general elections. As the three opposition parties control a majority of the National Assembly, the PPD trusts that our commitments will be translated into law and be put into concrete shape.

1. Revision of Evil Laws [Subhead]

The PPD is pushing for the rewriting of numerous undemocratic laws which had trampled on the basic rights of the citizens and blocked the road toward fuller democracy. Those evil laws subject to revision are the National Security Law, the Law Governing the Agency for the National Security Planning, the Law Governing Assemblies and Demonstrations, the Criminal Procedure Code and etc.

2. Implementation of Local Autonomy System [Subhead]

It is almost impossible to prevent the recurrence of fraudulences and malpractices in the elections without institutionalizing the neutrality of local government

employees. The neutrality of the civil employees in any election can be guaranteed and institutionalized only when the nation implements the local autonomy system whereby the local citizens elect head of local administrative units and local assemblies representatives through direct vote, the nation can establish a firm foundation for fuller democracy.

The PPD is pushing for the implementation of across-the-board implementation of local autonomy system. We will see Seoul city mayor, governors and heads of the local administrative units being elected by direct popular vote during sometime next year.

3. Easing of Financial Burden of Farmers [Subhead]

The PPD will push for liquidating all farm debts and will seek ways of exempting farmers from value added taxes and tariffs on farm machinery, pesticide, fertilizer, fishing net and feeding food as part of steps to promote the vitality of the rural economy. By abolishing the farmland improvement cooperatives, the PPD will push down the water tax rate by one-third.

4. Guarantee of the Interest of Workers [Subhead]

We will push for a wholesale revision of the current Labor Law and its related regulations to provide for the free labor movement, an eight-hour working hour, the safety of the work place and to guarantee reasonable wage level.

Our party is opposed against the tilting of the labor-management relationship either by oppressive rule by the management or by struggle by the workers.

Our party will render assistance to the development of harmonious labor-management relationship whereby the two sides treat each other as partners and human-being.

5. Protection of the Livelihood of the Poor [Subhead]

Our party will also push for the improvement of the existing houses owned by the urban poor and for the supply of cheap housing to the poor. Efforts will also be made to provide cheap medical insurance coverage to the poor and to guarantee the minimum wage for the poor.

These efforts are designed to "shed sunlight to those living in the shadow in the society" in keeping with the improvement of the national economy.

6. Massive Assistance to the Small and Medium-size Enterprises. [subhead]

Our party will devote all energy available to provide financial, taxational assistance to the smaller enterprises which should be the backbone of the national economy. In addition, attention will be focused on the protection of the interest of merchants whose business is quite small.

Our party will plan to introduce a bill at the National Assembly to provide insurance coverage to the employees of the smaller enterprises when they go bankrupt to ensure the basic livelihood of those who may lose jobs suddenly.

7. Assistance to The Needy and The Old [subhead]

The Party for Peace and Democracy will make efforts to boost state assistance to the disabled, the old and the poor who are numbering around four million. Efforts will be exerted to help prostitutes lead new life. The PPD believes that religious foundations should be entrusted to conduct a project to render help to these underprivileged to prevent social welfare centers from being corrupt and violating human rights in the name of conducting a social welfare program.

8. Implementation of Integrated Medical Insurance System [subhead]

All kinds of medical insurance systems must be integrated into a simplified form. Insurance fee must be levied in accordance with income each person earns, thus relieving the poor and the farmers of the financial burden.

9. Guarantee of the Press Freedom. [subhead]

All government regulations blocking the press freedom must be lifted down and legal framework will be laid down to ensure the neutrality of the broadcasting networks.

10. Democratization of Education [subhead]

Through dialogue and consensus among the teachers, the parents and the students, the PPD will make efforts to promote the development of the educational system in elementary, middle and high schools, to promote the rights of the teachers, to guarantee the independence and self-autonomy of the universities, and to reduce state meddling in the affairs of the private schooling foundations.

In addition, it will push for lifting a ban on an enrollment quota for the universities and colleges, abolishing social preference for academic attainment, introduce a life-long education system.

At the same time, the PPD will devise a long-term plan to liberate students from the nightmarish preparation for entering the universities.

III. Assembly Special Committees and Proposal for Success of Olympics. [Roman numeral as published] [Subhead]

The PPD had made efforts and will exert further efforts to ensure the successful completion of the Seoul Olympics now in progress. But the PPD wants to advise President No Tae-u of taking positive steps on the three pending issues.

He must set free all remaining political prisoners, bring to light all facts behind the 1980 Kwangju uprising and dig up all irregularities of the Fifth Republic perpetrated under Mr. Chon Tu-hwan and his family members.

Without cooperation from President No, these three thorny issues can never be settled. We strongly believe the future political development is largely dependent on President No's attitude.

If President No is sincere in implementing democratization steps, the PPD is ready to render help and cooperation. Our party pursues reform amid stability. It does not seek any chaos or social disorder

The key interest of our party is what is the opinion of the people on the PPD. [as published] Under whatever circumstances, the PPD can never be lukewarm in upholding the will of the people. We believe the people is heaven, king and the public opinion is the opinion of the heaven.

It is our firm belief that if the PPD follows the will of the people in a sincere manner, our party will be assured of bright victory together with the people.

We will born again and again with kind advise and support from the people. [as published]

Thank you very much

Opposition To Meet on Rice Purchase Price SK0809004988 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] Chief opposition policy-makers meet today to decide how much the government will pay farmers for their rice this fall.

The Grain Management Law has been revised so that the state price for grain must be approved by the National Assembly starting from this year.

If the PPD, RDP and NDRP agree on a purchase price, they are certain to clash with the ruling DJP, which insists on a moderate increase this year.

Under the so-called two-tier pricing formula, the government purchases rice from farmers at prices above the going market rate during the harvest season and sells it at lower than market prices during the off-season.

The price gap is covered by the Grain Management Fund.

Farmers interest groups are demanding a 50 percent increase in the state purchase price.

Kim Pong-ho, chief policy-maker of the Party for Peace and Democracy, told reporters yesterday that the three opposition parties will come up with a unified motion after their consultations today.

"We will push the motion through parliament in the best interests of farmers once the unified purchase price is agreed upon by the three parties," Kim added.

RDP Suggests Increase in Rice Purchase Price
SK0909021788 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 9 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] The Reunification Democratic Party insisted yesterday that the state purchase price of this fall's rice crop should be 89,543 won per bag (80 kg), up 22.4 percent from last year's.

In a policy recommendation, the No. 2 opposition party argued that the year to year increase rate should be higher than 19 percent considering the inflated overhead production costs of Korea's staple food.

According to an RDP estimate, the average rice production cost for this year amounted to 81,595 won per bag, of which direct production costs took up 41,830 won.

Rep. Hwang Pyong-tae, chief policy-maker of the RDP said that the state rice purchase pricing policy should not be handled on a cost-accounting basis, but from a sociopolitical perspective. Farming households, which are saddled with snow-balling debts and an exodus of young working hands will soon be bankrupt if something isn't done, he said.

No Instructs Cabinet To End Land Speculation
SK0309010988 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 3 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] Stamping out real estate speculation should be the highest priority of administration policies, President No Tae-u said yesterday.

He also called for measures to ensure stable commodity prices, maintain public peace and establish harmonious labor-management relations.

No gave the instructions while presiding over a cabinet session at Chongwadae on policy priorities for the administration during and after the Olympics.

Public interests should increasingly take precedence over individual benefits in developing and owning land, the president said.

To help curb real estate speculation, he also called for raising property taxes and realigning the overall land tax system.

"The elimination of real estate speculation should be one of the greatest achievements of the Sixth Republic," No said.

He called on ministries to make a concerted effort to prevent a recurrence of speculation after the Olympics.

"Some people are worried that various social and economic problems will emerge after the Olympics and that political developments will not be smooth," No said.

To help clear the worries, the government should present clear-cut policies in social, economic, diplomatic and other fields, he said.

The President asked the cabinet to consult closely with the National Assembly in working out major policies.

He called for stern measures against activities that trespass beyond the bounds of law and order.

"The government will actively accommodate public aspirations for democratic development, but should not tolerate acts damaging public order and security."

Short- and long-term plans should be prepared to establish traffic order, and prevent robberies, violent crimes and other antisocial practices, he said.

No ordered the cabinet to intensify its efforts to stabilize commodity prices.

Establishing harmonious labor-management relations should also be given due attention, the President said.

"It would not be an exaggeration to say that our future economic development depends on the labor-management relations in business."

No called on the Labor Ministry to strengthen its functions to help resolve labor conflicts more effectively.

The ministry should enhance cooperation with other ministries and local governments in efforts to prevent and settle labor disputes, he added.

The President called for the elimination of corruption among public officials and the establishment of sound work ethics.

He also instructed the cabinet to redouble efforts for the safety of the Olympics.

Textiles, Steel Face 'Substantial' Losses
SK0609012988 Seoul YONHAP in English 0105 GMT
6 Sep 88

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 6 (YONHAP)—The textile industry is feared to suffer substantial losses this year due to the Korean won's sharp appreciation, the trade and industry ministry said Tuesday.

The industry's average profitability is expected to drop 10-12 percent if the won appreciates 15 percent this year, according to a ministry report on the Korean business outlook in the second half of this year.

Further, more than half of all firms in the industry are projected to shut down or cut back their operations, the report said.

The steel industry is also expected to face difficulties because of the won's sharp appreciation with exports projected to drop seven percent compared with those in the first half of this year, the report said. Another factor in the expected drop in steel exports is the improved operation rate of steel industries in advanced countries.

The ministry, however, forecast that the electronics and petrochemical industries could enjoy sustained business booms, unaffected by the won's appreciation.

The auto industry is also expected to recover its strength due to the decline in labor disputes in the industry and the rising domestic demand for and exports of new car models by Daewoo and Hyundai motor companies.

The construction equipment and general machinery industries are expected to face a gradual slowdown in business as investments in Seoul Olympic-related facilities are nearing completion.

Top Firm Exports To Exceed \$5 Billion

SK0509035688 Seoul YONHAP in English 0347 GMT
5 Sep 88

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 5 (YONHAP)—Exports of South Korea's top three general trading companies will each exceed 5 billion U.S. dollars for the first time this year, business sources forecasted Monday.

The optimistic projection is based on the export growth rate of three firms, Hyundai Corp., Samsung Co. and Daewoo Corp., at more than 20 percent since the opening of this year reflecting the companies' active measures to promote exports despite labor disputes.

The fact that the country's exports increase after September every year supported the projection, the sources said.

Hyundai topping the list, exported 4.46 billion dollars worth of goods last year, originally set this year's goal at 5 billion dollars, while Samsung and Daewoo set each of their export targets at 4.6 billion dollars, according to the sources.

During the first seven months of this year, Samsung, which has not been hit by labor disputes, was first with 3 billion dollars. Hyundai was next with 2.42 billion dollars, followed by Daewoo with 2.19 billion dollars, Lucky-Goldstar International Corp. with 1.58 billion dollars, Sunkyong with 920 million dollars, Ssangyong Corp. with 870 million dollar and Hyosung Corp. with 790 million dollars.

Hyundai and Daewoo will recover, boosted by an expected boom in automobiles and an influx of foreign orders, the sources said.

PPD Member Decries DJP Disparagement

SK0809020388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 8 Sep 88 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Help for the Needy"]

[Text] "It's so rude for the ruling party to cynically dub the suggestion which an opposition leader made to the President as just 'ttokkap,'" charged Kim Pong-ho, chief policy-maker of the opposition PPD.

He was referring to the ruling DJP's recent comment on the proposal made by PPD leader Kim Tae-chung that the government provide 400 billion won in support for the poor during the Olympic Games.

Ttokkap, literally money for rice cakes, means a small sum usually given by one's seniors on the occasion of holidays.

"Because they (the government and its party) regard 400 billion won as mere ttokkap, they have recklessly poured billions of won into debt-ridden firms," Rep. Kim complained.

Kim Tae-chung, explaining his Aug. 31 proposal, said, "The more brilliant the Games look, the more alienated the poorer feel, and so the sense of incompatibility should be removed."

Burma

Security Units, Protesters Clash 18-19 September *BK1909160588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 19 Sep 88*

[Text] It is learned that after the State Committee for Establishment of Law and Order [SCELO] issued announcements and orders yesterday, some disturbance makers and destructive elements set up roadblocks and attacked those on security duties with firearms, slingshots, and jinglees [arrows fired with slingshots], and threw incendiary devices, and members of the security units dispersed the crowds by firing shots.

At 1930 yesterday, while security unit members were patrolling, they were shot at from the top of the diplomatic store on Sule Pagoda Road, and in returning fire, it is learned that one person was shot dead.

At 1935, members of the security units who were clearing roadblocks were also attacked by slingshots from the rail bridge over Theinbyu Road. At 2100, while roadblocks in front of Goodliffe Market were being cleared, destructive elements attacked using slingshots and jinglees. At 2200, while security units were patrolling, one security personnel was wounded by a jinglee shot from a building at the corner of Theinbyu Road and Merchant Street. As a result of these incidents, the security units had to open fire to disperse the crowds. The number of casualties is not yet known it is learned.

Similarly, at 2130, more than 100 destructive elements arrived at the northern stand of the Aung San Stadium and started hurling abuse and attacked the security units with slingshots and jinglees. One soldier was wounded. At 2230 and at 2315, the destructive elements again attacked security units with jinglees and incendiary devices. Security units opened fire to disperse the crowds, thereby killing seven of them. The number of people receiving injuries is not yet known.

At 2230, about 500 destructive elements tried to cross over Thaketa bridge. When the security units present requested them to disperse, the destructive elements started attacking by using slingshots and jinglees. In returning fire, the crowds dispersed. The number of casualties is not yet known, it is learned.

At 0700 today, about 10 destructive elements arrived in front of [word indistinct] factory in North Okkalapa, hurled abuse at the security units and tried to set fire to the factory. The security unit concerned opened fire, and thereby wounded (?seven) of them. Similarly, at 0930 today, about 1,000 destructive elements wielding swords and sticks marched toward the North Okkalapa bridge hurling abuse. The security unit opened fire and killed one person. The crowds dispersed, it is learned.

At about 0900, about 700 destructive elements from Insein car gate marched along Insein Road. Security units opened fire and wounded two persons. The crowds dispersed. Four robed persons [monks], 12 men, an Isuzu car, and a loudspeaker were captured from among the destructive elements. They were handed over to the police station concerned, it is learned.

Similarly at 0930 today, about 50 destructive elements, using slingshots and jinglees, attacked the security personnel in front of the ministerial offices. One security man was wounded. When security units opened fire, (?11) destructive elements were killed, 1 was wounded, and 1 was captured.

Also at 0930, about 2,000 destructive elements marched along [words indistinct] road and demonstrated. The request to stop the demonstrations came to no avail, and hence, security units opened fire to disperse the crowds. Ten of them were killed and three others were wounded.

At 1030 today, about 2,000 destructive elements forcefully entered Latha Police Station and took away 5 (Granna) guns and 15 rounds of ammunition, it is learned. Similarly, at about 1230, some destructive elements and robed persons entered Kamayut Police Station saying they wish to hold talks. Later, crowds of people followed them in, and took away six revolvers, one rifle, one carbine, one [word indistinct], one double-barrel gun, five air rifles, one .22 calibre firearm, one communications set, and one telephone, and also cut the phone wires, it is learned.

Similarly, about noon today, about 500 destructive elements entered Yankin Police Station and took away 12 (Granna) guns, 15 rounds of ammunition, 2 Sten guns, 2 double barrels, and 1 walkie-talkie. But at 1700, due to the mediation by the township Sangha Supervisory Committee, (?11) (Granna) guns, 1 Sten gun, and 1 double barrel gun were returned. Negotiations are still underway to regain the other weapons, it is learned.

At about 1230, about 300 destructive elements looted No 29 rice warehouse in Lanmadaw. The security units opened fire to impose control. Three of the looters were killed and the crowds dispersed, it is learned.

Strike Centers 'Cleared'

*BK1909163988 Rangoon Domestic Service
in Burmese 1330 GMT 19 Sep 88*

[Text] It is learned that after the State Committee for Establishment of Law and Order issued announcements and orders yesterday, security units undertook measures to enforce peace and tranquility and law and order.

At about 2200, security units requested that the strike center at Magwe Township Party Unit be closed down. The strikers not only did not evacuate the premises, they used three carbines and home-made guns to defend

themselves. As a result one Defense Forces personnel was killed. When security units returned fire, the destructive elements fled. Two of them were killed and 15 others were captured.

At 2150 yesterday, while security units were patrolling Taunggyi, about 100 destructive elements using slingshots and jinglees made an attack. When the security units returned fire, one destructive element was killed and one was wounded.

At 0540 today, security units cleared strike centers at Kanshay ward. While doing so, a young monk, U Khema Nanda, was captured with one B52 Sten gun and one (?magazine), while U Phyu, manager of [name indistinct] Corporation, was captured with one .32 calibre pistol.

At 0500 today, security units raided Okkala Nyo strike center in Loikaw. One [name indistinct] pistol, 2 magazines, 20 bullets, 1 [name indistinct] licensed handgun, 6 bullets, 26 jinglees, (?8) copies of a statement by the insurgent Burma Communist Party, and one copy machine were captured.

Since the announcements and orders were issued by the State Committee for Establishment of Law and Order, strike centers were cleared in the following townships all over the country:

Northern Military Command: Myitkyina, Mogaung, Moby, Kamaing, Shwegu, Bhamo, and Katha.

Northeast Military Command: [name indistinct], Nawngcho, Kyaukme, Namhsan, Hsenwi, Lashio, Namtu, Namhkam, and others.

Eastern Military Command: Taunggyi, Nyaungshwe, Kalaw, Aungban, Heho, Lawksaw, Loikaw, Mawchi, Pasawng, [two names indistinct], Bawlake, Hsataw, (Keng Lan), (Mong Bye), (?Mong Hsat), Tachilek, Mong Hpayak, Mong Yawng, Laihka, Mong Kung, Mong Nai, Langhko, (Maw Mai), (?Namsang), [two names indistinct], Ho-pong, Loilem, [name indistinct], Pekon, and [name indistinct].

Southeast Military Command: Kya-in Seikkyi, Kyaikmaraw, Pa-an, Thaton, Hlaingbwe, Kawkareik, Thayetchaung, (Launglon), Thanbyzayat, Kawthaung, Ye, Mergui, and Bokpyin.

Southwest Military Command: Ma-ubin, Ngaputaw, Thabaung, Wakema, Kyonpyaw, and Bassein.

Western Military Command: Sittwe, Kyaukpyu, Sando-way, Taungup, [name indistinct], Ramree, Manaung, Ponnagyun, [name indistinct], Mrauk-u, Pauktaw, Gwa, (Kyetani), Thayet, Mindon, and (Makao).

Northwest Military Command: Yamethin, Pyinmana, Kale, Minbu, (Mayo), (Boktalin), Kyaukpadaung, Lewe, and Tatkon.

It is also learned that strike centers in the whole of Pegu Division in the jurisdiction of the Central Military Command have also been cleared.

Security Units in Action in Rangoon 19 September
BK2009075988 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
0630 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] It is learned that after the State Committee for Establishment of Law and Order [SCELO] issued announcements and orders on 18 September, some destructive elements engaged in creating disturbances such as setting up roadblocks and attacking those on security duty with firearms, slingshots, and jinglees [arrows fired with slingshots], forcing security unit members to open fire to disperse the crowds.

At about 0900 yesterday morning, about 1,000 destructive people raided the Dala Township People's Police Force commander's office and the police station and took away 13 weapons, including 1 Bren gun, 1 Sten gun, 10 rifles, 1 (Granna) gun and attacked the police station using these weapons. The Dala police station retaliated in defense, but seven members of the police force, including two deputy station commanders, were killed, four were wounded. Five dependents were also wounded.

At about 1800 in the evening, the destructive elements fled carrying away the dead and the wounded when the security units arrived.

At about 1400 yesterday, some 300 destructive elements led by robed persons [Buddhist monks] took away eight weapons, including, one Bren gun, one M-16, three rifles, and three Sten guns from eight members of the People's Police Force in charge of security duties at Hlaing Cigarette Factory.

At about 1700 yesterday, when about 500 destructive elements attacked the security unit members inside the Kamayut People's Police Force station with guns taken from that police station earlier in the morning, jinglees, and slingshots, the security forces returned fire to disperse the crowd. The destructive persons fled after five of them were killed.

At 0520 yesterday morning 10 destructive elements who were trying to fell a tree to block roads near Windemere Market on U Wizara Road attacked members of the security unit on duty with jinglees. When the security unit opened fire in retaliation five destructive elements were wounded.

At 2125 last night, a small group of destructive elements fired three shots from a weapon believed to be a launcher from atop the Yatha Bakery on Maha Bandoola Road. The shells fell on roads east and north of Sule Pagoda. They fled after firing 20 shots from an M-16 weapon. There were no casualties.

At about 2130, a small group of people bent on violence fired 15 M-16 and carbine rounds at members of the police force stationed at Kyauktada Police Station from atop a building in front of the police station. They fled when the People's Police Force members opened fire.

Other Security Units' Measures

*BK2009071388 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
0630 GMT 20 Sep 88*

[Text] It is learned that following the issuance of announcement and orders on 18 September by the State Committee for Establishment of Law and Order [SCELO], security units carried out measures to enforce peace and tranquillity and law and order in various townships.

Yesterday morning, when security unit members entered the Mandalay Institute of Technology to clear its strike center, they arrested 3 robed persons [Buddhist monks], 47 men, and 3 women and captured a radio transmitter.

At 1600, some disturbance makers forcefully entered No 3 Police Station in Mandalay and took away one Sten gun, one rifle, and one revolver.

At about 1430 yesterday, security unit members requested disturbance makers gathered on a road between Mandalay airport and Sagaing to disperse, but to no avail. The disturbance makers responded instead by attacking with slingshots and jinglees [arrows fired with slingshots]. Shots fired in retaliation killed four disturbance makers and wounded three others.

At about 2030 last night, shots were fired when six persons armed with sticks and swords were stopped and interrogated by a security unit in (Shwenyaung Tethein) village in Taunggyi Township. They did not answer, but attacked with swords. As a result, one person was killed and five escaped. Agitation materials were seized from them.

Saw Maung Meets Officials of Departments

*BK1909145088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 19 Sep 88*

[Text] General Saw Maung, chairman of the State Committee for Establishment of Law and Order [SCELO], held a meeting with directors general and managing directors regarding the smooth resumption of work at departments concerned. The meeting, held at the Office of the Chief of Staff at 1035 today, was attended by members of the SCELO and the directors general and managing directors from different departments concerned.

Addressing the meeting, SCELO chairman Gen Saw Maung said the reason why the Defense Forces had to seize power had been explained in Announcement No 48 of the SCELO. He said: Please believe that it is not for the lust or desire for power that it was seized, because our original responsibilities are already too great. The reason that the power was seized in spite of my other numerous responsibilities is because of the prevailing circumstances in the

country, about which you already know. Seizing power was unavoidable, because of the prevailing circumstances in the country and because it is believed that a situation even worse than the present will arise.

Our desire to hold general elections as quickly as possible, as stated in Announcement No 48, can be fulfilled, and genuine democratic multiparty general elections as demanded by the people can be held successfully only if the assigned task is carried out properly. Hence, it is my request to the heads of departments present to do their utmost in rendering their help. Peace and law and order are requisites if genuine democratic multiparty general elections are to be held. Hence, everything possible must be done to restore peace and tranquillity and law and order.

The deteriorated administrative machinery must be rebuilt today, and corporations, cooperatives, and private concerns are requested to do everything possible to alleviate the food, clothing, and shelter needs of the people.

Accounts of losses during the crises and those stocks remaining on hand should be compiled. In order to quickly distribute the goods needed by the people, efforts must be made to restore good communications links.

An order was issued yesterday regarding the services personnel. We understand the position of the services personnel. They should not fear, because there is no vindictiveness on our part.

We understand the threats made in the townships and wards and villages, and also the people making these threats. We know the people issuing directives and pulling the strings from behind the scenes, while making children and young girls stay at the front. In the same way as there are people who want democracy, there are also people who are trying to cause grave harm to the country, and we know these people. No threats should remain, and assistance is requested so that efforts being made to eradicate the threats are made known by the public services personnel among the people.

It is necessary for the public services personnel to serve the people. Once, there was no clear distinction between the party responsibilities and the responsibilities of the state. Now, they only have to bear the responsibilities of the state. Duties that must be fulfilled should be fulfilled without any delay within the framework of the rights given and in accordance with the rules and regulations. If there are tasks that are beyond one's rights or there are policy issues, they should be addressed to the secretary of the State Committee for Establishment of Law and Order for assistance.

The meeting ended at 1100.

Meets With Elections Commission

*BK1909150588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 19 Sep 88*

[Text] General Saw Maung, chairman of the State Committee for Establishment of Law and Order [SCELO], and SCELO members Lieutenant General Than Shwe, Rear Admiral Maung Maung Khin, Major General Tin Tun, Maj Gen Sein Aung, and Maj Gen Chit Swe; and Brigadier General Khin Nyunt, secretary 1; and Colonel Tin U, secretary 2 held a meeting with U Ba Htay, chairman of the Elections Commission, and members U Saw Kya Doe, U San Maung, and U Kyaw Nyunt at the Dagon Yeiktha at 1300 today.

Gen Saw Maung said it was his benevolent intent to achieve multiparty democracy as soon as possible. He said: Although we had to unavoidably take over the responsibilities, the move was not aimed at seizing power for personal gain. There are no provisions whatsoever to restrict or hamper the work of the commission. Our committee will do everything possible to render assistance to the commission whenever it is needed.

The elders belonging to the commission said it was necessary to have fair elections if a multiparty democracy is to be established, and this is also the wish of the state. Since, on the one hand, there is a party which wants to give and, on the other, there is a party ready to receive, the country will see peace and prosperity if the process is seen through to the end. We shall act to the best of our ability and as much as our health permits. Since fair elections can only be held if there is peace and tranquility and law and order in all regions, this should be the goal to pursue.

Gen Saw Maung promised to do his best.

The meeting ended at 1400 after an intimate and frank discussion by the elders of the commission.

Ruling Body Holds News Conference 19 September

*BK1909152688 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 19 Sep 88*

[Text] Information officers for the State Committee for Establishment of Law and Order [SCELO] held a news conference with local and foreign journalists at the No 2 Defense Forces Guest House at 1600 today.

At the news conference, the information officers explained Announcement Nos 1/88, 2/88, and 3/88 and Order Nos 1/88, 2/88, and 3/88 issued by the SCELO yesterday.

The journalists were also given a frank and true account of the present troubled situation.

In explaining the situation, the information officers were reported to have also elaborated on the statement by the Central Committee of the Burma Communist Party,

dated 10 September 1988, which was exploiting the unstable situation in the country. The text of the statement was seized from a location in Rangoon.

Government, Protest Situation 20 September

*BK2009101888 Hong Kong AFP in English 0949 GMT
20 Sep 88*

[Excerpts] Rangoon, Sept 20 (AFP)—Troops urged residents here Tuesday to help in uncovering hidden firearms as an uneasy calm descended on the Burmese capital following clashes between troops and protesters that left at least 100 people dead, witnesses said.

(Rangoon-based diplomats reached from Bangkok said up to 400 people may have been killed when troops opened fire on anti-government protesters defying a ban on public gatherings imposed after the military seized power Sunday). [passage omitted]

There were no protesters or traffic on the streets Tuesday and most government offices remained closed, residents said.

It was not clear if civil servants were ignoring orders from the military to return to work or if they had been unable to reach their offices because of transport difficulties and the security situation.

The army has said it would shoot people erecting roadblocks and barricades to impede troop movements and that it would hold entire communities responsible for people that attacked troops with firearms.

Troops moved around Rangoon city centre early Tuesday urging residents through loudspeakers to cooperate in uncovering hidden firearms believed to be in the hands of the protesters, witnesses said.

All firearms and jinglees, slingshots which shoot arrows, sometimes tipped with poison, should be handed over to the nearest police station, they said.

Some 30 residents and eight soldiers were reportedly killed in a four-hour battle in Rangoon's Kamayut Township Monday when troops tried to flush out people who shot at them, residents contacted by telephone said.

"At least a thousand bullets must have been fired by the army while we could hear what sounded like carbines returning fire in single shots from quite close by us," one resident said.

Opposition leaders called in a statement Monday for the fight for democracy to continue "with all means" despite the military takeover. They did not elaborate.

Troops have used bulldozers to clear barricades near the Sule Pagoda in the city centre but residents replaced them as soon as they left, witnesses said. [passage omitted]

Rangoon residents said three rockets were fired Monday night, apparently at the regional communications centre building close to the Sule Pagoda, where troops have been stationed since protests began two months ago. No casualties were reported and there was no indication the building had been hit. [passage omitted]

Authorities Impose Weapon Ban

*BK2009050888 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
0430 GMT 20 Sep 88*

[Text] It is learned that authorities have issued a directive on a total ban on storage of illegal weapons considered to be detrimental to maintenance of law and order in the state and carrying of jinglees [arrows fired with slingshots], crossbows, and slingshots.

Those storing illegal weapons and carrying jinglees, crossbows, and slingshots are required to surrender them at the nearest military camps and police stations as soon as possible. Force will be used and effective action will be taken against those possessing illegal weapons.

Military Said 'In Control'

*OW2009054388 Tokyo KYODO in English 0456 GMT
20 Sep 88*

[Text] Rangoon, Sept. 20 KYODO—The Burmese military has overpowered all the centers of antigovernment forces across the nation, Radio Rangoon said Tuesday.

The state-run radio, quoting a statement issued by military authorities, said that the military occupied the offices of resistance organizations set up in some 100 cities around the country.

Radio Rangoon said the military is now in control of the whole country except for pockets of resistance put up by rebel students and Buddhist monks in Rangoon and Mandalay, the second largest city in central Burma.

The new military move came a day after troops crushed antigovernment demonstrations staged throughout the country in protest against the military coup Sunday.

At least 300 people were shot dead by the military and some 500 others wounded in Rangoon and two other cities after 2 days of antigovernment protests, informed sources said.

The nation's three top dissident leaders, who vowed Monday to "use every means" to bring democracy back to Burma, were to meet Tuesday afternoon to discuss the new government offensive, the sources said.

The three—Aung San Suu Kyi, former Defense Minister Tin U and former Brig.-Gen. Aung Gyi—have joined hands in their opposition to the military regime under Armed Forces Chief Saw Maung.

An uneasy calm returned to Rangoon Tuesday morning and most of the heavily armed soldiers had disappeared from the streets.

Some troops were seen deployed in key locations in the city.

Barricades erected by antigovernment protesters were removed from the streets, and buses and private cars were back on the road.

The military junta headed by Saw Maung banned all public gatherings and imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew nationwide immediately after it took power on Sunday.

Cabinet Portfolios Announced

*BK2009112888 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1107 GMT 20 Sep 88*

[“Announcement No 4/88 of the State Committee for Establishment of Law and Order, dated 20 September 1988—the 10th day of the waxing moon of Tawthalin, 1350”]

[Text] 1. In accordance with the duties assigned by the State Committee for Establishment of Law and Order, the following administration has been formed effective today:

The following members of the government are to assume responsibilities at the ministries assigned:

- a. General Saw Maung, minister of defense; and minister of foreign affairs.
- b. Rear Admiral Maung Maung Khin, minister of planning and finance; minister of energy; and minister of mines.
- c. Major General Tin Tun, minister of transport and communications; and minister of construction.
- d. Maj Gen Phone Myint, minister of home and religious affairs; and minister of information and culture.
- e. Brig Gen Aung Ye Kyaw, minister of education; and minister of labor and social welfare.
- f. Maj Gen Sein Aung, minister of industry-1; and minister of industry-2.
- g. Maj Gen Chit Swe, minister of cooperatives; minister of fisheries and livestock breeding; and minister of agriculture and forests.
- h. Colonel (Abel), minister of trade.
- i. Dr Pe Thein, minister of health.

2. The persons assigned to different ministries shall begin their duties at respective ministries with effect from 21 September.

Signed General Saw Maung, chairman, State Committee for Establishment of Law and Order.

Regional Administrative Groups

*BK2009121388 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1120 GMT 20 Sep 88*

["Announcement No 5/88 of the State Committee for Establishment of Law and Order, dated 20 September 1988—the 10th day of the waxing moon of Tawthalin, 1350"]

[Text] I. Since the State Committee for Establishment of Law and Order has taken over state power, it has formed township, state, and divisional committees for establishment of law and order in order to carry out the tasks of restoring law and order and peace and tranquility as well as secure communications links and to ease the food, clothing, and shelter needs of the people in all of the townships, states, and divisions.

A. State/Division Committee for Establishment of Law and Order:

1. The commander of the respective military command headquarters shall be the chairman.
2. The head of the state and divisional general department shall be a committee member.
3. The commander of the state and divisional People's Police Force shall be a committee member.
4. Anyone assigned by the chairman shall be the secretary.

B. Township Committee for Establishment of Law and Order:

1. A Defense Forces officer shall be the chairman.
2. The head of the township general department shall be a committee member.
3. The commander of the township People's Police Force shall be a committee member.
4. Anyone assigned by the chairman shall be the secretary.

II. Should anyone holding the appropriate rank not be suitable to be a member of the state/divisional or township committees for establishment of law and order, he should be replaced by someone appropriate from the same department.

Signed: General Saw Maung, chairman, State Committee for Establishment of Law and Order.

Work Return Deadline Extended

*BK2009113888 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1110 GMT 20 Sep 88*

["Order No 4/88 of the State Committee for Establishment of Law and Order, dated 20 September 1988—the 10th day of the waxing moon of Tawthalin, 1350"]

[Text] Although public service personnel have been ordered to report for duty at their places of work at the latest by 26 September 1988 in accordance with Order No

3/88 of the State Committee for Establishment of Law and Order, the deadline has been extended to 3 October 1988 because of transportation problems and other reasons.

Signed: General Saw Maung, chairman, State Committee for Establishment of Law and Order.

U Nu Goes 'Into Hiding'

*BK2009125088 London BBC World Service in English
1200 GMT 20 Sep 88*

[From the "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] First, Burma where the military authorities have ordered the antigovernment groups to surrender their weapons following a day of violence on Monday which claimed over 100 lives. Several police stations were overrun during the disturbances and large quantities of arms and ammunition were seized by crowds. Meanwhile, there are reports that the opposition leader, U Nu, has gone into hiding. Christopher Gunness reports:

[Begin Gunness recording] In an announcement carried by state radio, the military authorities have ordered antigovernment groups to surrender all their arms. The announcement said force will be used and effective action will be taken against anyone who does not comply. The statement comes in the wake of Monday's violent disturbances in which antigovernment groups fought pitched battle with troops. Many had armed themselves with locally made weapons, such as swords, slingshots, and sharpened bicycle spokes known as jinglees. At least five police stations in Rangoon were attacked by crowds and arms and ammunition were seized. A police station was also overrun in Mandalay and crowds seized firearms, including a sten gun. At the same time, Rangoon radio has said demonstration headquarters have been closed down in 100 towns across the country.

Meanwhile, there are unconfirmed reports that former prime minister U Nu has gone into hiding. He is said to have taken refuge in Rangoon. Other opposition leaders, such as Aung San Suu Kyi and Tin U are reported to be safe despite the violent clampdown on the opposition. According to unconfirmed reports, radical student groups are said to have gone underground. Student sources say many have slipped out of Rangoon, reportedly with weapons. These sources say the students plan to regroup and revive their movement. Aung San Suu Kyi earlier made an appeal to the younger elements of the opposition forces for peace and moderation. [end recording]

Denounces 'Military Oppression'

*OW2009145588 Tokyo KYODO in English 1434 GMT
20 Sep 88*

[Text] Rangoon, Sept. 20 KYODO—Armed Forces Chief Saw Maung announced his new eight-member cabinet Tuesday in which he himself holds the posts of defense and foreign ministers, the state-run Radio Rangoon said Tuesday.

The cabinet is comprised of seven generals and a civilian and there is no prime minister, according to Radio Rangoon.

U Nu, the former premier whose whereabouts were unknown during the clashes between the military and antigovernment forces, made a speech Tuesday in which he denounced military oppression by Armed Forces Chief Saw Maung to subdue dissidents, sources here said.

He also said the military regime of Saw Maung which ordered that peaceful student demonstrators be shot on streets of Rangoon cannot be trusted and announced that people will not take part in the upcoming election.

U Nu met with students representatives later in the day to discuss further actions to be taken to counter military rule in Burma.

Meanwhile, Burma's second largest city of Mandalay was the last to be subdued on Tuesday by national troops, informed sources here said.

Shooting broke out between troops and students who barricaded themselves, with the military inflicting numerous casualties in overcoming them, sources said.

About 100 government soldiers cut through the city's eastern section close to the Old Palace and charged toward the city's university. They arrested 15 students and searched for an antigovernment radio network set up by the students, the sources said. The students, however, fled with most of the equipment from their hideout, according to the sources.

Opposition Proposes Dialogue

OW2009122788 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] There was no report of the Burmese military opening fire today. Also, no demonstrations or rallies were carried out today. The state-run Burmese radio quoted an announcement of the military regime today saying that the military has brought struggle centers of antigovernment forces under control in about 100 cities and towns across the nation. In addition, the military has begun removing barricades in Rangoon. The military regime, led by Defense Minister Saw Maung, thus appears to have gained control in almost the entire country. However, the citizens' economic life still remains paralyzed, and Rangoon International Airport has been closed for an indefinite period since yesterday.

Meanwhile, according to a KYODO report from Bangkok, an influx has begun across the border into Thailand of students who participated in the antigovernment movement in Burma.

In another development, three leaders of the antigovernment movement—Mme. Aung San Suu Kyi, former Defense Minister Tin U, and former Brigadier General Aung Gyi—held talks at Mme. Suu Kyi's home this morning for about 2 hours and issued a statement saying that the firing on demonstrators by the military was an extremely inhumane act and should be immediately halted. The three leaders also sent a letter to Defense Minister Saw Maung saying that they were ready to settle the situation through a dialogue with the military regime.

Protesters Seize Weapons

BK2009124888 Hong Kong AFP in English 1236 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Excerpts] Rangoon, Sept 20 (AFP)—Anti-government protestors were seizing weapons and beginning guerrilla-style resistance Tuesday against Burma's military leaders two days after they seized power, banned demonstrations and ordered troops to fire at crowds, witnesses and official media said.

Troops were shooting at people who were counter-attacking with poison-tipped bicycle spokes, called jin-gles, used as arrows launched from slingshots. [passage omitted]

Intermittent shooting was heard in Rangoon as protestors fighting for democracy after 26 years of authoritarian rule came out to block roads before dashing back to shelter.

There were no marchers on the streets Tuesday, shops, and businesses were closed, and troops were clearing blockades from main roads with bulldozers, witnesses said, adding that protestors were erecting new ones immediately.

(Diplomats said the Burmese capital looked like an occupied city, with troops deployed in some areas as if they had been threatened by snipers.

("The situation is likely to deteriorate further," said one diplomat. [passage omitted])

(Student leader Min Ko Naing issued a statement Tuesday saying students would fight the new military rulers, the diplomats said.)

(But a South Asian diplomat contacted by telephone from Dhaka said the anti-government students central command had advised its supporters to avoid marches "for the time being.")

The All-Burma Bar Council, a legal organization which represents thousands of lawyers nationwide, said in a statement Tuesday that they demanded the military junta step down and hand over power to a temporary civilian government, and revoke its ban on public gatherings and a night-time curfew.

The lawyers also said soldiers should refrain from shooting, killing and arresting people who are peacefully organizing, making speeches and demonstrating. [passage omitted]

More Clashes, Lootings Reported

BK2009145288 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] It is learned that while efforts are underway to enforce peace and tranquility and law and order in Rangoon, destructive elements are continuing their looting and violent acts. Security units therefore have to impose control over the situation.

At about 1700, destructive elements in North Okkalapa carried out destructive acts and looted the party unit office, the People's Council office, and Construction Corporation building. Also at about 0630, buildings around the council office were destroyed and looted, it is learned.

Similarly, the copper warehouse on Pazundaung Township's 57th and [name indistinct] streets was broken into and looted by about 300 destructive elements, it is learned.

At about 0600 this morning, about 50 destructive elements broke into and looted the Ba-da-ya (?Main) Office under the Ministry of Mines at Kanbe intersection. Security units opened fire to disperse the crowds. Three looters were killed and one was wounded, it is learned.

At about 0400 today, about 50 destructive elements broke into and looted the cooperative warehouse in No 2 ward of Mayangon Township. At around 0600, security units opened fire and thereby killed eight looters. The crowds fled, it is learned.

At about 0700 today, about 200 destructive elements broke into and looted the scientific equipment plant inside Thamaing College compound. Security units opened fire, killing 16 and dispersing the crowds, it is learned.

At about 0830, destructive elements went on a destruction and looting rampage of the Pearl and Fisheries Corporation headquarters. Three destructive elements were killed when security units opened fire. At 0845, destructive elements returned once again, and security forces opened fire, killing 13 of them.

At about 0930, about 400 destructive elements looted the Hlaing biscuit and soap factories. Five destructive elements were killed when security units opened fire. The crowds dispersed.

At about noon today, when our patrolling security unit arrived at Tamwe Circle, about 200 destructive elements blocked the road and surrounded one of the trucks belonging to our security unit. They then attacked it with slingshots and jinglees. In returning the fire, 14 destructive elements were killed and 1 was wounded, it is learned.

Antigovernment Activists 'Flee'

OW2009133288 Tokyo KYODO in English 1314 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] Bangkok, Sept. 20 KYODO—Burmese antigovernment activists continued to flee to Thailand, amid confusion caused by Sunday's military coup, and a popular Burmese political cartoonist was reportedly shot dead Monday by the military as troops crushed the antigovernment forces, informed sources said Tuesday.

According to sources in Thailand's Ranong, some 105 Burmese, mostly carrying student identification cards from the Burmese university, sought refuge there Monday from Kawthaung, a city in southernmost Burma on the other side of the border.

Kawthaung had been under the control of antigovernment forces, and the people may have been forced to escape from the town when it was taken over by the military, the sources said.

The Thai authorities had given the refugees temporary asylum on an island off Ranong, sources said.

Meanwhile, Zar Ganar, 29, a popular political cartoonist was said to have been shot dead by the Burmese military, but this has not been independently confirmed. A university graduate in dentistry, Zar Ganar was known for his sharp criticism of Burma's former leader Ne Win.

Aung Lwin, a popular actor, was also reportedly injured Monday while participating in an antigovernment demonstration, when the military opened fire at them, sources said.

Elsewhere, some 100 Burmese arrived Monday in Mae Sot in Tak, Thailand's northwestern Province, from the Burmese city of Myawadi, but most of them returned home later in the day. However, 20 remained behind in Mae Sot, according to sources.

Senior Monks Appeal for Calm

BK2009125688 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1210 GMT 20 Sep 88

["Appeal by the State Sangha Maha Nayaka Committee, Central Headquarters, Union of Burma, to all the people, including the members of the State Committee for Establishment of Law and Order and the leaders of groups demanding democracy"—dated 20 September 1988—the 10th day of the waxing moon of Tawthalin, 1350 Burmese Era]

[Text] Although the demand for a democratic multiparty system has already been met, it is noticed that there is a conflict going on between the side which wants general

elections only after an interim government has been formed and the other side which only wants to hold general elections to implement a multiparty democracy. Under such a situation, if the two sides refuse to yield to a compromise, it is certain that even more serious unforeseen difficulties will be added to the many hardships already facing the people today. The whole country will be plunged into poverty. Since leaders of both sides are people who have devoted their hard work and have made sacrifices in the interests of the country, no one can deny that they are patriots. During the course of their endeavors for the country, positive contributions and, to a certain degree, negative ones have been made by them. The only difference among them will be the lesser or the greater extent. The sayadaws [senior monks] of the State Sangha Maha Nayaka Committee believe that a spirit of benevolence and patriotism still remain in the hearts of these leaders.

Hence, the leaders of both the sides are profoundly requested to show a sense of patriotism and meet face-to-face for talks, and then to discuss with flexibility on ways to implement democracy. It should be noted here that even the two countries like Iran and Iraq are holding talks despite losing a million people in their war.

A particular appeal to the rulers is that they show sympathy and compassion to the people and the monks in whatever they do, and the people and the monks are also requested not to act nonchalantly and not to show disrespect in words and deeds to the elders of the state.

May all of you be blessed with good graces!

Signed: Bhadanta Nyana Biwuntha, Agga Maha Pandita, vice chairman, State Sangha Maha Nayaka Committee.

[Address] Room 47, Zabudipa Hall, Kaba-Aye, Rangoon.

Shan Service Personnel Return

BK2009145688 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] It is learned that following the issuance of announcements and orders by the State Committee for Establishment of Law and Order, public service personnel in the townships of eastern Shan State—Mong Hkak, Mong Yang, Mong Yawng, Mong Hpayak, Tachilek, Mong Hsat, Mong Ton, and Mong Ping—have returned to their offices to work, and normalcy has returned.

Cambodia

SPK on Khmer Rouge 'Crimes' Against Refugees

BK1909055988 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT
19 September 88

[SPK commentary: "Putting an Immediate End to the Pol Potists Crimes Against the Refugees"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Sep (SPK)—Over the past few days, the Pol Potists have stepped up crimes of genocide against their compatriots as they had done during their reign from 1975 to 1978.

Those criminal acts, committed at the time when a national reconciliation was expected among the antagonistic Cambodian parties in order to restore peace in Cambodia, has rekindled the world's concern over the tragedy which will be repeated after the Vietnamese troop withdrawal. In a statement issued upon his arrival in Bangkok, Prince Sihanouk accused the Khmer Rouge of summarily torturing and executing the Cambodian refugees in Thailand, particularly those who were in Camp No 8, located near the Cambodian-Thai border. The news review ASIaweek, in its 29 July issue, denounced the aforesaid acts by the Khmer Rouge by stressing that their nature remains unchanged. It also expressed great concern over the eventual return to power of the Khmer Rouge and called on world public opinion to focus its awareness on the problem.

The PRK always shares the sufferings of the Cambodians currently squatting in the refugee camps in Thai territory. It calls on the Thai authorities and international organizations to take action in order to immediately halt the use of those persons for military and political purposes against the Cambodian people; put an end to forced recruitment, acts of terrorism and corruption, and misappropriation of humanitarian aid; separate them from armed elements; and put them under the full control of international humanitarian organizations. The PRK is ready to hold talks with international humanitarian organizations and concerned parties in order to repatriate those refugees in an organized and orderly manner.

The PRK's stance remains unchanged: The Pol Pot clique is excluded from any settlement of the Cambodian problem, for speaking of the gang is speaking of the genocide. As the PRK has affirmed at Hun Sen-Sihanouk meetings, the Jakarta Informal Meeting, and in other international forums, the Cambodian problem originated from the crime of genocide committed by the Pol Pot clique backed by Beijing but not from the presence of the Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. The problem will be settled once the clique is eliminated. However, the elimination requires global measures from all countries and concerned parties, as well as concerted efforts by the international community.

Pol Saroeun Thanks USSR for Greetings

BK2009055188 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 19 Sep 88

[Text] Comrade Pol Saroeun, PRK deputy minister of national defense and chief of the KPRAF General Staff, recently sent a message to Comrade Akhromeyev, marshal of the Soviet Union, first deputy minister of defense, and chief of the General Staff of the Soviet people's Armed Forces. The message noted:

I am very pleased and would like to express most sincere and deepest thanks to you for your congratulations to me on my appointment as chief of the KPRAF General Staff.

May the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and all-around cooperation between our two peoples and armies and between the two General Staff Departments of Cambodia and the Soviet Union further strengthen [words indistinct].

Hun Sen Closes Finance Ministry Meeting

BK1909084588 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 Sep 88

[Text] The 3-day congress to review the results of financial and state budget work and the patriotic emulation movement of the past 10 years was concluded successfully on the afternoon of 18 September 1988 at the office of the Finance Ministry under the chairmanship of Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

For 3 days, the audience listened attentively to the report summing up the past 10 years' results on the development in the financial field and addresses and views of a number of concerned establishments pointing out results and problems from the past experience of each unit. Members of the audience also actively debated and exchanged views leading the congress to find strong and weak points. This will be an asset in the implementation of every task in the coming years.

Through the results scored in the past years, the congress awarded the Council of Ministers' Banner to the Finance Service of Battambang Province for the good results achieved in 1987. For achievements in the past 10 years, Labor Medals were presented to 14 units and 34 individuals. Council of Ministers' Citation Certificates were presented to 14 units and 118 individuals. Citation letters of the Council of Ministers were awarded to 19 units and 72 individuals. The meeting also decided to award the ministry's banners to 7 units and citation certificates and citation letters to 54 units and 537 individuals.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Hun Sen highly praised the results scored in the financial field during the past period and called on the meeting to pay attention to vigorously promote every sector, particularly the training of all levels of financial and account cadres, to ensure quality and quantity and assume the financial and budget tasks assigned by the party and state.

Sihanouk Arrives in Paris, Calls for Conference

AU2009081488 Paris AFP in English 0805 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] Paris, Sept 20 (AFP)—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk arrived here Tuesday and called for the convening of an international conference on Cambodia "as soon as possible."

Speaking to reporters after his arrival from Beijing, Prince Sihanouk said Paris would be a suitable venue for such a conference, adding that he would discuss the matter when he meets with French President Francois Mitterrand on Friday.

During his stay in France, Prince Sihanouk is due to meet on November 5 with the prime minister of the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh regime, Hun Sen. It will be his third round of talks with Mr. Hun Sen.

Referring to the November 5 meeting, which is due to be followed by a fourth round here next January, the former Cambodian monarch stressed that he would emphasize the human rights issue.

Any accord on the Cambodian problem would have to include a clause on the "non-violation of human rights," he said.

Prince Sihanouk is also scheduled to travel to Washington from October 10 to 14 and to New York, from October 14 to 20. Later that month, he will go to London at the invitation of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

CGDK Spokesman's Communique on SRV Moves

BK2009015488 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 19 Sep 88

[19 September "Communique of the Spokesman of the CGDK Foreign Ministry on the Fact That the Hanoi Authorities Have Continued To Deceive the Others in an Attempt To Further Occupy Cambodia"]

[Text] The Hanoi authorities recently said that they, Laos, and the Cambodia of the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh have made efforts to solve the Cambodian problem through peaceful means. The people ask: How do the Hanoi authorities and their puppets want to settle the Cambodian problem politically?

Concerning this question, people in Cambodia and in the international arena are well aware of the Hanoi authorities' stand.

I. The Hanoi authorities' stand is:

1. Vietnam is not involved in the Cambodian problem. It places itself outside the Cambodian problem.
2. The Hanoi authorities said that they have unilaterally withdrawn their troops, thus there is no need for any international supervision. It all depends on what they said. If they said they are withdrawing this or that number of troops, it is so.
3. They said that the settlement of the Cambodian problem must be carried out among the Cambodians.
4. They want to maintain their puppet regime in Phnom Penh.
5. They said that Democratic Kampuchea must be eliminated.

6. They said that a national reconciliation council must be formed.

II. During the two talks in France with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the Vietnamese puppets, at Vietnam's advice, stressed as follows:

1. Vietnam's Phnom Penh puppet regime must be maintained.
2. Democratic Kampuchea must be eliminated.
3. National reconciliation with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the chairman must be carried out within the framework of the Vietnamese puppet regime.
4. They said that the problem regarding Vietnam has been resolved because Vietnam has already withdrawn its troops and has unilaterally set up a clear troop withdrawal program.

III. What is the Soviet Union's stand regarding the Cambodian problem? It is:

1. To maintain the Vietnamese puppet regime in Phnom Penh.
2. To eliminate Democratic Kampuchea.
3. To hold that since Vietnam has unilaterally set up a troop withdrawal program, the Soviet Union will not put forth any program for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.
4. To support the national reconciliation within the framework of the Vietnamese puppet regime in Phnom Penh.

What do all these aforesaid essences of the Hanoi authorities, the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh, and the Soviet Union which have been repeatedly emphasized in Hanoi, Moscow, Beijing, France, and Jakarta reflect? All these essences of the Hanoi authorities, the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh, and the Soviet Union reflect the following:

1. Vietnam will not withdraw from Cambodia.
2. Vietnam keeps its puppet regime in control of Cambodia with the support of hundreds of thousands of its troops and civil officials.
3. They want Democratic Kampuchea to be eliminated.
4. The so-called National Reconciliation Council is just a puppet organization in Phnom Penh.

All of this clearly attests that Vietnam does not want to settle the Cambodian problem through political means.

The Cambodian and world people do not take the tricky and deceitful words of the Hanoi authorities and their puppets and of the Soviet Union as a basis for judgment. They make judgment only from their concrete essences and deeds.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 19 September 1988

[Signed] The spokesman of the CGDK

Laos

Phoumi Vongvichit, Delegates Return From DPRK *BK2009105788 Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 20 Sep 88*

[Text] Vientiane, September 20 (KPL)—A delegation of the Lao party and government headed by its acting-president, Phoumi Vongvichit, who is also Politburo member of the LPRP CC returned here yesterday after having attended the 40th anniversary of the national (?day of the DPRK). (?It was received at Wattai Airport by) Sisomphon Lovansai, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, acting-president of the People's Supreme Assembly, Sisavat Keobounphan, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, secretary of the Vientiane party committee and mayor of Vientiane, Thongloun Sisoulit, member of the LPRP CC, deputy-minister of foreign affairs.

Kim Sang-chun, Nguyen Xuan and Yuriy Mikheyev, respectively ambassadors of the DPRK, SRV and USSR to Laos were also present at the airport.

During its stay there, the Lao delegation met with Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the DPRK during which both sides expressed satisfaction over the relations of friendship between the Lao PDR and the DPRK.

Questions relating to the strengthening of relations and cooperation between the two countries were discussed at the meeting.

Kim Il-song proposed exchanges of socio-cultural and economic delegations between the two countries and the proposal was accepted by Phoumi Vongvichit.

The Lao delegation also took part in a meeting held in Kang Won Province in honour of the delegation and visited some places of interest in Pyongyang.

Sali Vongkhamsao Receives UNESCO Official *BK1109124488 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 10 Sep 88*

[Text] Sali Vongkhamsao, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of economics, planning, and finance, this morning received a courtesy call from Makaminan Makagiamsar, UNESCO deputy director and regional director for Asia and the Pacific.

Sali Vongkhamsao highly valued the visit to Laos by Makaminan Makagiamsar and informed him of the difficulties in education, which is a foundation for the economic and cultural development of our country. He also thanked the UNESCO official for the invaluable assistance rendered by UNESCO to Laos in education and in other fields. makaminan makagiamsar informed sali vongkhamsao that UNESCO is prepared to continue giving assistance for educational development in Laos.

Makaminan Makagiamsar left Vientiane this afternoon.

Central Committee Condoles GDR on Felfe Death
*BK1409112088 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT
14 Sep 88*

[Text] Vientiane, September 14 (KPL)—The Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, on September 12, sent a message of condolences to the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee.

The message reads:

"We have learnt with great sorrow about the news of the passing away on September 7 of the late Comrade Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany CC, member of the State Council of German Democratic Republic in charge of agricultural affairs.

"Comrade Werner Felfe was an outstanding communist of the party and state of the German Democratic Republic. He had made an excellent record in fulfilling his responsibility.

"He tremendously contributed to the anti-fascist Hitler movement and had actively worked for peace and solidarity among nations.

"He was also a good friend of the Lao people and a contributor towards the cause of national defense and construction of Laos, especially in the field of agricultural development."

"The Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, on this occasion, would like to share with you all our deep sorrow over the great loss of Comrade Werner Felfe. We also express our condolences and sympathy to the family of the defunct [as received]. We are convinced that the people of the German Democratic Republic will continue to rally around the party and together build a strong GDR," concluded the message.

Rice Production Affected by Drought, Pests
*BK1609105888 Vientiane KPL in English 0936 GMT
16 Sep 88*

[Text] Vientiane, September 16 (KPL)—Rice production in the country this year was largely affected by natural catastrophe and pests. The seriously affected areas are provinces such as central Khammouane down to Champassak, indicated agronomist Latsanivong of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Initial statistics showed that more than 40,000 ha of rice fields were devastated in these provinces alone. However, the production in general is quite good compared to the last year's.

The Ministry of Agriculture is now collaborating with different local administrations to encourage people to increasingly practice subsidiary crop cultivation and to engage in the second rice planting for the coming dry season.

Philippines

Defense Department Tracks USSR's Cosmos 1900
*HK2009031588 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 19 Sep 88*

[Text] The Department of National Defense yesterday [19 September] started monitoring the movement of a Russian satellite following the malfunctioning of its nuclear-powered reactor while flying several hundred miles above the earth's atmosphere. Presia Duque, Office of Civil Defense [OCD] spokesperson, said Cosmos 1900 started experiencing engine trouble after its rocket failed to fire last April 10-14. She said the Russian satellite, carrying 50 kilos of uranium, was launched last December 12 at (Taidaretom) Airbase in the Soviet Union. The satellite was observed to be veering from its original path lately. Duque said this prompted the OCD to activate its space watch team to track the movement of Cosmos 1900. Cosmos 1900 circles the [words indistinct] today and passes over the Philippines. It is expected to reenter the earth's atmosphere between September 23 and October 15.

Paper Says Soviet Proposal 'Merits Attention'
*HK1909110788 Quezon City MALAYA in English
18 Sep 88 p 4*

[Editorial: "A Gambit Worth Considering"]

[Text] When giants collide, ants must step aside. This hyperbolic saying applies again to the latest incident in which Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev offered to abandon the Soviet Union's largest foreign military installations in Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam if the U.S. gives up Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base in the Philippines. That no official communication has been made to the Philippines, the country to be affected by it, by either the Soviet Union (which made the proposal), or the United States (which eventually rejected it), only shows how superpowers treat small nations in their power politics.

Nevertheless, the Soviet proposal merits attention by the world community in that any measure or proposal meant to achieve peace and reduce the possibility of an armed confrontation or nuclear attack should be given serious thought and acted upon. At a time when responsible Filipinos are crying out for sovereignty and the removal of the U.S. bases here, the Gorbachev offer seems to strike a responsive chord, except that it is not feasible at the moment.

One reason is that the U.S. cannot afford to dismantle its largest, most important and expensive foreign military installations, especially since they are located strategically in the neighboring region of America's superpower rival. Then, as a Philippine senator remarked yesterday, Cam Ranh and Clark-Subic are not comparable. The Soviet Union's answer to Clark and Subic is right in their own territory, Vladivostok being at the southeastern end of the USSR near Japan and Korea. Compared to Vladivostok, Cam Ranh far down south is just a stop-over. Trading off Cam Ranh for Clark-Subic would be like swapping a handgun for a cannon.

When the U.S. rejected the Gorbachev offer, however, it is also a tacit confirmation of the awesome powers the U.S. exercises in this region, with Clark and Subic serving as its all-important military, nuclear and geographic base. American officials may be engaged in a bluff about removing their facilities at Clark and Subic, an expected development in the current review of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement, but the Philippine negotiators should always keep in mind that Clark and Subic are irreplaceable. To Americans, anyway. As ever, Clark and Subic serve to protect American interests more than Philippine, though the phraseology is set in high sounding terms, like their being "bulwarks of democracy" and "safeguards for the free world."

Another reason why the Gorbachev proposal was doomed from the start is that America cannot abandon Clark and Subic because they serve other purposes, mainly as security and protection for the massive U.S. investments and other financial interests here. The bases, therefore, are valuable to the Americans not only in military matters but also in economic.

On the other hand, Gorbachev's move may be seen by many as part of *realpolitik*. Some political analysts may laugh it off, but others would concede that the Soviet ruler has again chalked up points for himself in his world image-enhancing blitz, which reached its apex with the signing of treaties with Reagan. But like the treaty, eliminating the two countries' intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles, the efforts at achieving world peace are often made step by step, little by little. One wishes the U.S. did not dismiss Gorbachev's latest gambit so quickly.

GLOBE Views Proposal

HK1909064388 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 18 Sep 88 p 4

[Editorial: "The Gorbachev Seven-Point Plan"]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev has added a new—and vital—angle to the current haggling over the future of U.S. military bases in the Philippines. By offering to shut down Soviet naval installations in Vietnam, the general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

has brought more pressure to bear on Washington in justifying its insistence on a new lease on Clark, Subic and four other U.S. military facilities in the country.

The RP [Republic of the Philippine]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement, the pact which gives legal sanction to the bases, has for its major premise the allegation that the American facilities are here to defend the Philippines from external attack and ensure the stability of the Asia-Pacific region. Over the years, however, that allegation's credibility has undergone much erosion.

When the agreement was signed in 1947, it made a great deal of sense to many Filipinos who had been conditioned to become frightfully suspicious of communism and its international champion, the USSR. With the rise of the candidly communist People's Republic of China in 1949 and the bloody "police action" on the Korean peninsula in 1950-52, the Red scare was reinforced. But the so-called Red Menace was in time revealed for what it really was: a mish-mash of half-truths that had been cleverly constructed to justify U.S. military presence in our part of the world.

For all we care, U.S. officials might genuinely and sincerely believe in the notion that the Kremlin is a power- and territory-hungry ogre which is only waiting for America to look the other way or otherwise be distracted in order to conquer the world. But a growing number of nations and many Filipinos now believe otherwise.

Filipinos who have outgrown the simplistic dichotomies of the Cold War have come to realize that the U.S. and USSR are practically indistinguishable when their respective leaders are engrossed in superpower politics. While one calls for social equality and the other for individual liberties in their *own* societies, both can be as unscrupulous, ruthless and insensitive once they start moving in the world arena. But on occasion, too, their leaders—realizing perhaps their awesome responsibility in keeping the peace on our endangered planet—have demonstrated inspiration and vision. We would like to think that the seven-point Asian plan enunciated by Mr. Gorbachev the other day is such an instance.

Since he assumed power, the CPSU chief has been taking an active role not only in introducing reforms in Soviet society but also—and more important for the rest of humanity—easing world tension. It was primarily on his initiative that both superpowers have agreed to destroy their intermediate range missiles. (While those missiles represent only three percent of all nuclear weaponry, the fact that they are now being put out of commission has established an important precedent in arms reduction.) Also, the Kremlin has agreed to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan and has even offered to wield its enormous influence on Hanoi in seeking a lasting solution to the Kampuchean conflict.

It is with those precedents as guide that Mr. Gorbachev's most recent proposal should be viewed. The suggestion for both the U.S. and USSR to shut down their bases in the Philippines and Vietnam is just one of the items in his seven-point Asian plan. In addition, the CPSU chief has proposed a nuclear freeze in the region; talks on naval deployment; multilateral talks on lowering points of confrontation with Japan, China and North and South Korea; measures to prevent incidents in Asian-Pacific waters and airspace; a conference to declare the Indian Ocean a zone of peace; and a "negotiating mechanism" for regional security.

There could be some truth to the suspicion that the Kremlin is merely trying to place Washington in a diplomatically embarrassing position by proposing the joint bases shutdown. But the opportunity for reducing superpower tension in Asia-Pacific on a far wider scale and greater magnitude has nonetheless been created. Whether the proposal is in earnest or a boast, it's a sensible policy to make Mikhail put up or shut off.

Defense Chief Urges Study

OV 2009111588 Tokyo KYODO in English 1049 GMT
20 Sep 88

[Text] Manila, Sept. 20 KYODO—Philippine Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos on Tuesday said there should be a careful study of a recent Soviet offer to withdraw Soviet facilities from Vietnam if the U.S. shuts down its bases in the Philippines.

"I think that it should be something that should be studied very, very thoroughly," Ramos said at luncheon press forum where he was asked to comment on the offer made by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

"It has to be examined from all angles," he said. "No less than our national interest is at stake."

President Corazon Aquino earlier said that the offer made by Gorbachev in a speech last Friday is a matter for the "two superpowers to discuss and talk about."

Meanwhile, Vice President Salvador Laurel, leader of the opposition Union for National Action (UNA), frowned on Gorbachev's offer being made without consulting the Philippines.

"I don't like the idea of two nations talking and deciding our destiny. ...I think Gorbachev should have discussed it with the Philippines because the bases are here," Laurel said.

Ramos said there are "many ramifications" involved in the Kremlin's proposal, including whether the question of the bases-for-bases exchange would be fair in terms of their "intrinsic value" and regional security.

He said that the U.S. Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base—the largest American overseas military bases—have "much greater value" than the Soviet facilities at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam, which Gorbachev offered to vacate.

Clark, Subic, and four other smaller installations are being hosted by the Philippines under a 41-year-old military bases agreement with the U.S. which is now under review.

President Aquino has said she is keeping her options open on whether to maintain the bases beyond 1991 when the agreement expires.

Ramos said that the bases have indirectly helped in fighting the communist insurgency in the Philippines through the military aid the country gets in exchange for hosting the facilities.

He also said that the U.S. bases provide regional security and protection for the trade routes in the Asia-Pacific region. "The presence of the facilities serves to enhance regional peace and economic progress," he said.

But Ramos added that the Philippines "must anticipate the gradual phaseout" of the U.S. bases.

"Any self-respecting and sovereign nation must anticipate that the bases must go—but (the phaseout) must be gradual, smooth and harmonious," he said.

"I don't think that it would serve us any good to talk about an abrupt and sudden withdrawal. Everything must be well balanced," he said.

Laurel, who resigned as foreign secretary last year and became chairman of the UNA last month, criticized Aquino's reaction to Gorbachev's offer saying that the president "abdicated" her duty by allowing foreigners to decide the future of the bases in the Philippines.

"No self-respecting nation should leave the fate of the bases within its territory completely in the hands of foreign powers, no matter how powerful," he said.

Laurel, Ramos Criticize Aquino

HK2009103788 Hong Kong AFP in English 1013 GMT
20 Sep 88

[Text] Manila, Sept 20 (AFP)—Vice President Salvador Laurel sharply criticized President Corazon Aquino Tuesday for her hands-off attitude to a Soviet offer to abandon Cam Ranh Base in Vietnam if U.S. forces left the Philippines.

Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos Tuesday said Manila should study the offer made by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev Friday and added that he was in favor of a gradual U.S. pullout from Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base.

Mrs. Aquino has refused to comment on the offer, among several proposals made by Mr. Gorbachev in a speech on detente in the Asia-Pacific region. She said Saturday: "That is for the two superpowers to discuss and talk about."

Mr. Laurel said Tuesday: "I think that statement was one of the most unfortunate and one of the most lamentable statements ever made by a head of government."

"No president should have ever made that statement entrusting the destiny and the fate of the two bases here to two foreign powers, no matter how powerful they are, even if they happen to be superpowers," he added.

Mr. Laurel, who has long been estranged from Mrs. Aquino and now leads the right-wing opposition, charged that Mrs. Aquino was "in effect abdicating her sworn duty to consecrate herself to the service of the nation."

"She should have come out openly and said you cannot decide on the fate of these two U.S. bases without the full support and full conformity and acquiescence of the Filipino nation," he added.

Mr. Gorbachev said that if the United States "agree to the elimination of military bases" in the Philippines, the Soviet Union will be ready "to give up the fleet's material and technical supply station in Cam Ranh Bay."

Washington has dismissed the Soviet proposal, saying "it does not appear to be a reasonable approach."

Mr. Laurel said "Mr. Gorbachev should have not directed that to (U.S. President Ronald) Reagan. He should have directed that to the Philippines."

Mr. Ramos told a press forum here: "I think that (Mr. Gorbachev's offer) is something that should be studied very, very thoroughly," adding: "No less than our national interest is at stake."

"Certainly, Clark and Subic have a much greater security value than the bases being offered from the other side," Mr. Ramos said.

"Of course, we do not want to have any involvement in any European or Middle East entanglements of the U.S. I think what is the most pragmatic position is to anticipate the gradual phaseout of the bases," he said.

"We are a self-respecting sovereign nation.... One of these days we should anticipate the facilities or the bases will have to go, but it must be a gradual, smooth and harmonious phaseout," he added.

U.S. and Philippine officials are holding talks here on the last two years of the agreement governing the two U.S. bases. The result is likely to determine whether the bases' lease is renewed after 1991, analysts say.

Ambassador Says Offer Sincere

HK2009053588 Manila BUSINESS WORLD
in English 20 Sep 88 p 12

[By Jose G. Ebro]

[Text] In the Soviet-American game of one-upmanship, the USSR scored important publicity points with Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev's offer to pull out of Vietnam if the Americans withdraw militarily from the Philippines.

Philippine Government officials expressed amusement over American discomfiture. "Here they were...saying they were ready to pull out of the Philippines and go to Guam, then they're given the opening and it turns out they don't want to leave after all," a diplomat noted.

"We've been hearing for some time that Cam Ranh has been considered a threat...that the U.S. has been using that as a pretext to perpetuate the presence of their forces in the area. So, we've offered to abandon our facilities in Vietnam if they were to do the same in the Philippines," Soviet Ambassador Oleg Sokolov said yesterday.

"This is an honest and open proposal which gives more concrete and specific dimensions towards the advance of a non-confrontational approach in the area.

"We are working on a constructive policy approach based not on a balance of terror but on a balance of interests," he said. Pessimism [subhead]

The U.S. embassy expressed pessimism and would only reiterate White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater's statement that the "Soviet proposal just does not appear to be a reasonable approach."

Rep. Felicito Payumo believed the U.S. refusal to be hinged on the "assymetry of forces."

A comparison of Clark and Subic to Da Nang and Cam Ranh is "like comparing gold to ordinary metal."

For the U.S. to withdraw from the Philippines, "the Soviets might have to be prepared to give up a lot more," he opined.

"I reject such a technical and mechanistic approach," Mr. Sokolov said, adopting a canny bargaining stance.

"Step into our shoes...those facilities are the only ones we have outside the Soviet Union. Therefore the relative importance to us is just as much if not greater."

Good News [subhead]

Foreign Affairs Undersecretary Manuel Yan said the "bases swap proposal" brought "good news of good intentions" and that "it deserves consideration."

Ex-Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino said such a development would "put the constitutional provision on adopting an independent foreign policy to the test."

Echoing the ASEAN line, Mr Sokolov said his country was doing its best towards achieving "peace, stability and neutrality in the region."

"The first idea in the seven-point program bared in Krasnoyarsk by Mr Gorbachev is not to increase military and nuclear capacity in Southeast Asia and the Pacific," Mr Sokolov pointed out.

BUSINESS WORLD asked the Soviet envoy how the USSR could propose the dismantling of facilities which are supposedly Vietnamese to begin with (unlike the bases in the Philippines which are recognized as U.S.).

"That's a technicality," he replied. "These are Vietnamese facilities which we use. We have discussed this with the Vietnamese Government and they fully support this proposal."

On the cool American response, Mr Sokolov hoped that this is not "their last word on the matter."

Senators Seek Consideration

HK2009101188 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] The 7-point program of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev should be understood and considered. This is in relation to their proposal to pull out their military facilities in Vietnam if the United States withdraws from the Philippines. Senator Leticia Shahani expressed this reaction to Gorbachev's statement:

[Begin Shahani recording in English] This is an important one. It goes back to his offer in the Vladivostok speech he made 2 years ago. However, if you just compare Subic with Cam Ranh Bay, Subic and Clark are so much bigger than Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang. They are not comparable. But if you see it in his 7-point offer which he made in Krasnoyarsk—it's in Eastern Siberia—where he talks about neutralization of the Indian Ocean, calls for a conference with the naval powers—the Chinese, the Japanese, and themselves—then it will be seen as part of the package. So, even if Da Nang is much smaller, there will be other compensating factors. Now, if he is serious about that...but if it's not unilateral, he will have to talk. It will require the greatest diplomatic skill and activity on his part. He will then send his ambassadors to China, to Japan, the USA. In these major events, it is always better to say: Wait and see. That is the point. I think it's worth studying. I believe that there should be a meeting of the leaders because this is a region. I would not just leave it to the superpowers. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Senator Maceda expressed doubts about the military bases review. At the same time, he described Gorbachev's proposal as a good opportunity.

[Begin Maceda recording in English] I think that is a welcome development, provided that Mr Gorbachev means it. And I think he means it because they are also having a problem with their defense spending. But with the president's announcement that the amount of \$1.2-billion is in effect non-negotiable, I think she has already exercised one of her options. As she used to say, I'll keep my options open. To my mind, I don't see how the United States can come up with \$1.2-billion per year in 1990 and 1991. The president may have boxed herself into a corner here when she said that it's \$1.2-billion or nothing. In which case I am now less optimistic that we will come to any agreement on this compensation package for the retention of the military bases. Probably it is welcome that Mr Gorbachev makes his offer so that if both the United States and the Soviet Union agree to withdraw from the Philippines and from Vietnam, at least it saves us all the emotionalism and the heat of this debate that is still going to heat up as the days pass by. [end recording]

Senator Joseph Estrada has this to say:

[Begin recording in English] ...privilege speech last year. I said that because Secretary Gorbachev mentioned it already in the newspaper PRAVDA. I think that it's about time for the Americans to call the challenge of Secretary Gorbachev so that all the ASEAN countries will be very peaceful, and this should not be their battleground. As far as I'm concerned, I think President Cory Aquino should back up the statement of Secretary Gorbachev, because it involves the lives of the Filipinos here. So if the bases of the Russians in Da Nang and Cam Ranh Bay are out, and the U.S. bases are also out, we'll feel very safe. Nobody has the right to risk the lives of our people. [end recording]

Manglapus on Gorbachev Proposal

HK2009014388 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 19 Sep 88

[Text] Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said the United States has reacted favorably to a proposal calling for Washington to help with the Philippine foreign debt in exchange for maintaining its military bases in the Philippines. Manglapus told a Filipino-American group Saturday that U.S. Treasury and congressional officials had expressed interest in the plan. He also said the Kremlin proposal to give up a base in Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay in exchange for the U.S. withdrawal from the Philippine bases was imbalanced because the U.S. facilities are larger than the Soviet base. A Philippine official said that according to the proposal, U.S. compensation to the Philippines would include \$100 million for Manila to buy U.S. Treasury bonds that would be used to (?back) a bond issue aimed at reducing the country's \$28 billion foreign debt.

At least three senators have favored the holding of high-level talks between the Russians and the Americans for the mutual removal of their respective facilities in

Southeast Asia. Senators Aquilino Pimentel, Mamintal Tamano, and Rene Saguisag said they welcome such talks to ease tensions not only in the (?ASEAN) region but also in other parts of the world. Pimentel said he welcomed the proposal of Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, to shut down USSR facilities in Cam Ranh Bay and the U.S. bases in the Philippines. He said top-level talks should be held by the leaders of those countries. Pimentel said the mutual withdrawal of the military bases would render the outcome of the R.P. [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. bases agreement review as academic. Tamano, on the other hand, said since the Americans are deeply rooted in Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base than the Russians in Cam Ranh Bay, the Philippines should initiate talks with Vietnam on the Gorbachev proposal. Senator Saguisag also welcomed the Kremlin's offer to pull out its facilities in Vietnam if the U.S. would also withdraw from the Philippines. Senator Leticia Shahani, chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations, on the other hand, expressed reservations. She said the Russian facilities in Vietnam are not comparable to Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base; and the talks, if ever possible, might not prosper.

Vice President Laurel and two senators criticized President Aquino's stand that the superpowers themselves should settle the issue of a proposed simultaneous pull-out from their Asian military bases. Senator Pimentel, one of the two authors of the Senate-approved anti-nuclear weapons bills, said the Philippines lost a golden opportunity for the people to air their views through their president when she passed the buck to the superpowers.

Official Comments on Diplomatic Ties With Burma
HK2009082788 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0800 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] The Philippines will maintain diplomatic relations with Burma if the latter's new government will honor agreements concluded between the Ne Win government and the Philippines.

This was the announcement of Foreign Under Secretary Manuel Yan, who added that relations will be maintained unless new developments take place to affect them. He also said that the Department of Foreign Affairs is monitoring events in Burma through its four-man embassy staff in Rangoon.

Editorial on Party Formation, Aquino Speech
HK1909042188 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 19 Sep 88 p 4

[“Editorial”: “Presidency Can't be Above Politics”]

[Text] The formation over the weekend of a new political party, Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino [LDP-Struggle of Philippine Democrats] marks the formal breakup of

the political coalition supporting the Aquino Government. In reality, the anti-Marcos forces that had coalesced behind Mrs Corazon Aquino began to part ways soon after their triumph at Edsa [Epifanio De los Santos Avenue]. The LDP formation is merely a continuation of the process of withering away of the original “rainbow coalition” and of political realignment.

The LDP is a direct result of the merger of two important components of the ruling coalition to the PDP-Laban [Pilipino Democratic Party-lakas ng bayan-Nation's Strength] (Jose Cojuangco wing) and the Lakas ng Bayan [Laban-People's Power], both of which are composed of several factions including the breakaway members of former President Marcos' KBL. The two major groupings have now been dissolved to make way for the new party which Speaker Ramon Mitra, its president, called the new “ruling party of the Republic.”

The birth of LDP has facilitated the evolution of a formal party system. Whether the formation eventually evolves into a two-party system, as in the pre-martial law years, or into a multi-party system, as envisaged by the new Constitution, is too early to tell. We now have the LDP and the Liberal Party, until recently a member of Cory's grand coalition. Sen. Aquilino Pimentel's wing of the PDP-Laban is likely to merge with the LP.

With Vice President Salvador Laurel's Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] in a shambles and the old Nacionalista Party showing signs of revival as the core of a new conservative grouping, a third force is just waiting in the wings.

What all this means is that party formation process is now irreversible, although the process does not clearly lead toward ideological differentiation. While the outlines of ideology are emerging, sharp distinctions have yet to emerge. For example, the LDP did not in its convention at the weekend produce a policy package with a clear ideological stamp, although its identification with the Aquino Government associates it with the Center-Right tendencies of the Government.

What is hard to understand is President Aquino's ambivalent posture about parties. While she continues to claim that she is above party politics, she delivered a speech at the LDP assembly. The LDP itself was organized to provide her Government systematic and programmed political support.

In her speech, she hailed the formation of the LDP as a step toward “the more efficient use of political power for national ends.” True, indeed, but the focus of national power is the presidency, and if the President refuses to use the party as an instrument for the exercise of political power, that power is likely to be wasted.

Even a transitional presidency, such as that of President Aquino, requires a political vehicle to organize its program of government. This notion of a presidency staying

above parties and the political fray on the ground is too romantic. It is a recipe for an ineffective government. The sooner this is understood by the President, the clearer will be the direction of her Government.

'Second Army' Organized Against Rebels
HK2009054588 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 20 Sep 88 p 3

[By staffmember Manny Mogato]

[Text] Magdalena, Laguna—A "second army" is being organized within the 70,000-strong Philippine Army to effectively fight and crush the communist insurgency.

In fact, training and organization of the "second army," has been going on here for the last two weeks. The leaders of the new army corps are being taught how to get the people to support the Army in its fight against the insurgents.

The "second army" which Fort Bonifacio authorities had earlier spoken about are being trained, re-trained and indoctrinated on the Special Operations Team (SOT) concept.

"It's actually dividing the entire army into two—the good boys and the bad boys." Col. Rene Dado, the Army's operations chief, said. "It's like getting the good boys for the SOT job and the bad (ones) for the killing job. But they're not actually bad, we only wanted to label them like that. The bad guys that we refer to are those who are trained and have the experience and (fighting) expertise of the Scout Ranger and other soldiers in the special forces."

At least 24 field grade officers from various Army units nationwide were gathered at the headquarters of the 16th Infantry Battalion at Barangay Baanan to put into use the theory and ideas they had learned from a six-week classroom study at Fort Bonifacio.

The 24 students of the battalion officers course will now test their capability during six to eight weeks of training here. They will practice the SOT concept among the people in remote villages at the foot of Sierra Madre mountains in this town.

"This is actually a new course, introduced only this year," Army chief Maj. Gen. Mariano P. Adalem said. "From (here) on, no military officer will be assigned as a battalion commander unless (he has) finished this course."

Malacanang To Complete Projects in Rebel Areas
HK2009065588 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0600 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] Malacanang will complete the infrastructural projects initiated by the Department of Public Works and Highways, which were left unfinished by contractors for fear of the rebels. This was announced yesterday by

Cabinet Secretary Jose de Jesus. He said Malacanang is currently negotiating with the Armed Forces' engineering battalion for the completion of the projects in areas occupied by the NPA.

29 Hostages From Hijacked Ship Freed, 1 Held
HK2009133788 Hong Kong AFP in English 1316 GMT
20 Sep 88

[Text] Manila, Sept 20 (AFP)—Twenty-nine crewmen have been freed off the Philippine island of Palawan after their Greek-registered ship was hijacked by armed men in Manila, coast guard officials said Tuesday.

The officials refused to give more details of the hijacking but a television report said one crewman was still being held hostage by the hijackers.

The MV Silvermen was seized from dry dock in Manila Bay on Wednesday by eight men who herded the crew below deck and then sailed the ship to Palawan, more than 400 kilometres (248 miles) south-west of Manila, the report said.

Crewmen interviewed said they were put on life boat and set free after they reached a small island off the Palawan coast. The hijackers then sailed away with one of the crewmen who was left behind as a hostage, they said.

Top NPA Leader Arrested in Pasay City Raid
HK2009110988 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television
Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] The Pasay City police raided a house that has been under surveillance for a long time and arrested a top NPA leader. The suspect was identified as Jose de los Reyes, a resident of Pozorrubio, Pangasinan and a utility man in a cigarette manufacturing company. Confiscated from his apartment were guns of various calibers, grenades and grenade launchers, ammunition, and subversive documents. The police claimed that the apartment was being used as an NPA safehouse and that De los Reyes was suspected of coordinating the NPA's terrorist operations in Metro Manila. De los Reyes reportedly admitted to the police that he is an NDF supporter and that the weapons found in his apartment were given to him for safekeeping by a new acquaintance named Chris. It was also reported that the police were asking the suspect about last Thursday's ambush in which Pasay City Police Chief Colonel Jesus Garcia's driver was killed. The suspect is now being detained at the Pasay City Police Department.

Police Watch Alleged Rebel Clinics, Drugstores
HK2009103988 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] Agents of the Western Police District [WPD] are monitoring closely the activities of 10 clinics and drugstores in Santa Cruz and Quiapo following the military's discovery of several rebel clinics and drugstores in the

area. A close aide to Lieutenant Colonel Robert Barbers, chief of the WPD intelligence division, said that the NPA-Southern Luzon Command is funding the said rebel clinics in Manila. He claimed that most of the patients brought to these clinics are NPA rebels from the Southern Luzon area.

'Hundreds' Protest Terrorism in Basilan

HK2009101588 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] All kinds of activities in Basilan were suspended due to a mass protest staged by hundreds of citizens, both young and old, who want an end to terrorism and kidnappings in the province. No industrial establishments or schools are open. Even transport groups have decided to join the strike, and so no public vehicles have been seen plying the routes. Gerry Ponterada of PFCB [Philippine Federation of Catholic Broadcasters] Zamboanga City reports:

[Begin recording in English] [Words indistinct] as a general strike went into effect to protest government failure to quell terrorism and kidnappings. [Words indistinct] and buses stayed out of the streets. Stores, banks, and movie houses were closed in the first mass action of its kind. Students and teachers boycotted their classes, and government employees did not report for work. Classes were also called off in the towns of Maluso and Lamitan, and most businesses took a holiday. Governor Jerry Salapudin was absent when the mass action, which [word indistinct], was planned without consulting him and other provincial officials. Salapudin said: The mass action was manipulated by my political detractors and was the conspiracy to discredit the Muslim government. [passage indistinct]

The banners bore such messages as: Sobra na [It is too much]; Tama na [It is enough]; PC, Marines attack na [already]; and We want justice not just pihit [turning around]. [Words indistinct]

No public transport was available. The local journalists headed by [name indistinct] President Nilo Vasquez had to travel on board a fire truck. Mass action, [words indistinct], was initiated by Congressman Albidran and his committee of seven. [end recording]

Thailand

Gorbachev's Cam Ranh Offer Dismissed as 'Ploy'

BK1709005188 Bangkok BANGKOK POST
in English 17 Sep 88 p 1

[Text] Moscow's offer to leave Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam if the United States "eliminates its military bases" in the Philippines was dismissed as a ploy by the Foreign Ministry yesterday.

A ministry official said Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, who made a similar statement in Vladivostok when he assumed power, was creating a condition knowing the U.S. could not agree.

The U.S. bases in the Philippines have been there for a long time, long before the Soviets took over Cam Ranh Bay, the official said.

"The statement is like trading a horse without a horse. It is a political ploy," he said.

Gorbachev Aims To Divide Region

BK1909014988 Bangkok BANGKOK POST
in English 19 Sep 88 p 6

[Editorial: "Soviet Sweet Talk Won't Work Here"]

[Text] Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's offer to close the Russian base in Vietnam if the United States does likewise in the Philippines may seem a bold diplomatic move at first glance, but on closer scrutiny looks to be no more than an attempt to cause dissent among ASEAN members on a highly sensitive regional issue.

One is first made suspicious by the timing. The U.S. is now deadlocked with Manila over renewing an agreement to operate the sprawling Subic Bay naval base and four smaller facilities in the Philippines. The agreement expires in 1991, and there has been considerable support among Filipinos for giving the Americans their walking papers (although pro-American President Aquino would no doubt have the final say). Mr Gorbachev's velvet-smooth offer could be seen as intended to sway uncertain politicians and voters.

In a straight one-for-one deal, Washington would end up the big loser. Russia's use of the U.S.-built base at Cam Ranh Bay is hardly comparable to America's extensive facilities in the Philippines. For this reason alone, the U.S. should reject the Soviet proposal. While all ASEAN members desire a reduction in regional superpower tension, it is a simple fact that a balance of power is vital for maintaining security. Mr Gorbachev's one-sided plan, if enacted, would tip the scales in the Soviets' favour.

One problem is how to ensure there's no cheating. As Ronald Reagan is fond of saying, "Trust everybody, but cut the cards." With the Soviets, that is often difficult if not impossible. Verification remains the sticking point in long-term arms control accords with the Kremlin, and so too with Cam Ranh Bay. Other than use of American spy satellites, which can be fooled, it would be tough to verify the extent of a Soviet military withdrawal from Vietnam. The Kremlin planners know this. But then, this is not the first time they have tried to cheat.

Mr Gorbachev used an identical tactic in Europe to divide the NATO allies. To those who would listen, he painted a rosy picture of nuclear arms cuts and a future of peace. He depicted the U.S.—and all those who

remained wary of this Russian stranger bearing gifts—as advocates of nuclear warfare and unwilling to negotiate. It took NATO a few years to figure out that a remarkably adept propagandist was loose on the scene. But by then the damage was done: the Western allies were bickering. For Mr Gorbachev, whose subtlety is admirable, it was a triumph for his new-style Soviet leadership.

As an example of Mr Gorbachev's flair for public relations, he couched his bases deal amid a vague and uninspiring seven-point plan for Asian-Pacific peace. He called for a freeze in deployment of superpower nuclear weapons, talks on limiting naval powers, non-aggression talks between the Soviet Union and China, Japan and South Korea, implementing accords to prevent territorial incidents, a "zone of peace" in the Indian Ocean and international talks on Asia's future. In all, a very handsome package—done up in bright, shiny wrapping.

However, we must inform the Soviet leader that it takes more than pretty paper to sell a product here. Mr Gorbachev is to be thanked for his interest in regional security. Next time, if he is truly sincere in his desire to win friends in this part of the world, he should treat us with greater seriousness and respect. The Soviet leader has many worthwhile things to offer. This latest proposal is not one of them.

Committee Warned of U.S. Response on Trade Issue
BK1609100388 Bangkok THE NATION in English
16 Sep 88 Afternoon Edition p 1

[Text] The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has been warned of the "worst-case" scenarios of the United States exercising Article 301 of the newly-amended Trade Bill if the Thai government fails to resolve the intellectual property rights dispute, informed sources told THE NATION this morning.

The warning was issued by senior Foreign Ministry officials during a committee hearing on Wednesday [14 September]. The copyright amendment bill is now pending in the House and the Foreign Ministry has been an active advocate of its passage.

The Thai officials told the legislators that if Thailand failed to make progress for protection of the intellectual property rights for US goods by the December 15 deadline set by US trade representatives, Thailand may face three possible consequences:

—The US may postpone the deadline on taking actions against Thailand from December 15.

—The US may revoke the GSP [generalized system of preferences] privileges on some of the Thai goods on the GSP list.

—The US may altogether drop Thailand from the GSP scheme.

Although Thailand may manage to survive the worst-case scenario, because of its sound economic base, the country will lose opportunities to expand the markets for Thai goods in the United States as a result of the "graduation", or upgrading, of four major exporters to the United States from the GSP scheme, the senior officials told the committee members.

The prospect is high that Thailand will move up from seventh place to third place on the list of about 100 exporters to the United States if it can maintain the GSP benefits, the officials said.

Last year, Thai exports to the US sharply increased by about 50 percent under the GSP scheme. The total value of the Thai exports under GSP amounted to almost Bt[baht]14 billion, accounting for between one-fifth and one-fourth of total Thai exports to the US for the last fiscal year.

The Thai lobbyists in the United States also recently reported that as a result of the graduation, Thailand stands a good chance of having 81 more products listed under the GSP scheme.

The committee members were told that once the copyright amendment dispute is resolved, either for or against the US, it is against Thailand, "a senior official said. [No beginning quotation mark as published]

Under Article 301, Thailand is vulnerable to being accused of pursuing "unfair trade practices" and violations of the intellectual property rights and could be punished accordingly.

(?The United States is) not expected to halt its campaign to pressure Thailand on other intellectual property rights issues, including its complaints of inadequate patent protection of its pharmaceutical products.

"What would follow is the use of Article 301 [sentence as published]

The officials said that naturally, US trade representatives would be inclined toward their domestic private sector's grievances. And it so happened that the recent meeting of the Asia-Pacific US Chambers of Commerce rated Thailand as one of the countries which provided the least intellectual property protection to US goods.

"Thailand is almost at the bottom of the list," the committee members were told.

The US may take the following retaliatory steps under Article 301:

—The US trade representatives could hold hearings on damage that its industries incur as a result of the alleged violation of the intellectual property protection in Thailand. For example, US movies, cassettes, and pharmaceutical associations are among the industries which may

demand compensation. After the hearings, the executive branch may demand compensation from the Thai government, much in the way it recently treated Brazil.

—The United States may impose a complete economic blockade, a scenario which is very remote.

"The point is whether it is fair for the government, the tax-payers and the legitimate exporters to bear the brunt of the works of our pirates by paying compensation to US industries," one official commented.

Before the House committee session, another team of Foreign Ministry officials briefed opposition leaders, including Prachachon [Party] leader Chaloephan Siwikon, Prachachon secretary general Wira Musikaphong, Community Action [Party (CAP)] leader Bunchu Rotchanasthian, and CAP secretary general Dr Athit Urairat, on the implications of the revised Trade Bill early this week.

Premier Cited on Trade Talks

*BK1709015988 Bangkok BANGKOK POST
in English 17 Sep 88 p 1*

[Text] The Government is likely to reintroduce the Copyright Bill to Parliament before this session ends in October, Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan said yesterday.

Speaking after talks with United States Commerce Secretary C. William Verity, Maj-Gen Chatchai said the Copyright Bill would be forwarded to Parliament once drafting work was complete.

Maj-Gen Chatchai has appointed Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin to lead a working group comprising representatives from ministries concerned to work on the draft which will seek to give copyright protection to U.S. products.

"It (the proposal of the bill) will depend on the committee but I believe that it could be done before the closure of the present Parliamentary session," the Prime Minister said.

Maj-Gen Chatchai met Mr Verity for about an hour at Government House during which the Copyright Bill and other bilateral issues were discussed.

Deputy government spokesman Likhit Hongladarom said Mr Verity had not linked the passage of the Copyright Bill to the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) which will be reviewed by the U.S. President on December 15.

The U.S. official, however, said Thailand could stand to benefit in the GSP review if the Kingdom speeds up the law.

"The U.S. Commerce Department will be responsible in supplying necessary information in the GSP review process to the president, and it would be beneficial to Thailand if there was some progress in legislation on the Copyright Law here," Mr Likhit quoted Mr Verity as telling Maj-Gen Chatchai.

The last Parliament approved similar legislation to protect American intellectual property rights amid strong opposition from some coalition MPs who voted against it after a heated debate.

However, the bill never became law because Parliament was dissolved one day after its passage in the Lower House.

Mr Verity also met briefly with Mr Phong and they discussed bilateral trade relations and the 1988 U.S. Trade Bill.

Mr Phong said Mr Verity, the first U.S. commerce secretary to visit Thailand, explained the Trade Bill in a way which reflected the "good intentions" of the U.S. to promote better trade ties.

"It's the good intentions of the U.S. to explain the law, including the problems on the American side with trading partners," Mr Phong said.

Mr Verity conveyed the U.S. wish to promote more trade between the two countries and to correct the imbalance currently in Thailand's favour.

He said the U.S. secretary also urged Thailand to reduce import tariffs on U.S. imports.

Mr Phong said he explained that tariffs on certain products such as apples, wheat and soy bean had already been reduced.

Mr Likhit said Mr Verity, during his meeting with Maj-Gen Chatchai, presented a message from President Ronald Reagan expressing his wish to promote trade links.

The U.S. President also congratulated Maj-Gen Chatchai and his Cabinet and reiterated the U.S. policy of strengthening US.-Thai relation.

Prime Minister Chatchai raised concerns during the meeting over the impact of the U.S. Farm Act on Thai exports.

The Premier pointed out in particular that the America's regulating of rice prices on the world market had affected the price of Thai grain abroad.

During the meeting, Mr Verity reaffirmed the U.S. policy of eliminating subsidies on farm exports in world markets.

Sitthi Cited on Influx of Burmese Students
BK2009135788 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
1200 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawet-sila told newsmen that Thailand must give Burmese students, reportedly fleeing violence in Burma and coming into Thailand through Ranong Province, temporary refuge under humanitarian principles. As far as he knew, about 150 students had fled to Thailand. Those people will be deported to Burma once the situation there has returned to normal. However, clashes continue at present, and Thailand is monitoring the situation with anxiety since Burma is our neighbor. The foreign minister said Thailand wants to see peace return to Burma. He declined to make more comments, saying it is a Burmese internal affair.

Asked about security at the Thai border with Burma, the foreign minister said the Interior Ministry is overseeing measures to maintain security at the border where refugees are fleeing into Thailand. Those people will be disarmed if they carry weapons, then sent to designated areas for control. The National Security Council is also responsible for overseeing the matter.

The foreign minister said the Thai Embassy in Burma is continuing normal operations with a 13-man embassy staff and continues to send reports to the ministry everyday. He said the ambassador has been given the authority to decide when he thinks the situation is dangerous to the point that the ambassador and staff should leave Burma for Thailand.

Chatchai Seeks 'Face-Saving' SRV Cambodia Exit
BK1809005488 Bangkok THE NATION in English
18 Sep 88 p 2

[Excerpt] Hat Yai, Songkhla—Thailand is attempting to find a "face-saving way" for Vietnam to pull out its troops from Kampuchea and Laos which would allow the countries to be turned into markets for Thai exports, Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan said yesterday.

The Thai efforts to end the Indochina disputes happen to correspond with the Indochina countries' need to bring about regional peace after having gone through military conflicts for decades, he said.

Chatchai said Thailand is moving closer toward becoming a newly-industrialized country (NIC), and as a result Thailand would in the foreseeable future churn out more industrial products than domestic demand could absorb.

In which case, he said, Thailand should re-open trade with the Indochina countries to export its excessive industrial products to its socialist neighbours.

Chatchai said it would take the Indochina countries a long time to keep up with Thailand's economic development and become Thailand's competitors in the world market.

Chatchai did not spell out what the "face-saving solution" was. But Vietnam has announced its plan to pull out 50,000 troops from Kampuchea within this year and another 50,000 by the end of the first quarter of 1990 at the latest. Hanoi has also promised to withdraw troops from Laos.

Thailand supports Khmer resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk's peace initiatives, which include forthcoming talks with pro-Hanoi Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen and possibly resistance Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and resistance Khmer People's National Liberation Front President Son Sann in Paris in November and January.

The prince has proposed the formation of a four-party interim government to organize general elections as Vietnamese troops pull out under the close supervision of an international control commission, which may seek assistance from an international peace-keeping force.

Under the prince's peace plan, an international conference of five permanent members of the UN Security Council, ASEAN, Vietnam, Laos, all the four Khmer factions, Japan, Australia, and India will set up the international control commission and peace-keeping force.

Hanoi and Phnom Penh have so far refused to accept the prince's proposal for both the resistance Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, grouping together the three resistance factions, and the Phnom Penh's framework of People's Republic of Kampuchea, to dismantle themselves prior to peace negotiations.

The prime minister made his remarks during an opening ceremony of a seminar jointly organized by the Board of Trade and provincial chambers of commerce at the J.B. Hotel. The remarks were seen as his first clarification of the rationale behind his earlier policy statement that he will turn Indochina from a battleground into a marketplace for Thai goods. [passage omitted]

Sihanouk Clarifies Cambodian Plan Report
BK1709031588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
17 Sep 88 p 5

[Prince Sihanouk's letter to the editor, entitled "Clarification," published in the "Postbag" column—date not given]

[Text] Sir: I would be grateful if you would publish in your esteemed newspaper my clarification as follows:

1. You wrote in the BANGKOK POST, September 16: "The Khmer Rouge and the KPNLF agreed to dismantle

themselves but Hun Sen wanted his regime intact before negotiations begin."

This is my clarification: I said, in reality, this: Khieu Samphan (Khmer Rouge) and Son Sann (KPNLF) accept the dismantling of the DK and CGDK before free elections in Cambodia begin and not "before negotiations begin."

2. I had not said: "Sihanouk will not meet Hun Sen unless all factions are present."

In reality I said: I have invited Khieu Samphan and Son Sann to assist with me in the talks with Hun Sen in November 1988 and January 1989 in Paris.

But it must be understood that even with the absence of Khieu Samphan and Son Sann, I will see Hun Sen in Paris in November 1988 and January 1989. This is in the interest of Cambodia and the Cambodian people.

Please accept my sincere thanks and assurance of my high and cordial consideration.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk

Vietnam

UN's Role in Southeast Asia, Cambodia Examined
BK2009081788 Hanoi VNA in English
0721 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 20—The national daily NHAN DAN says in a commentary today that the 43rd General Assembly of the United Nations has the task of accelerating the trend of dialogue in the world with the aim of enhancing world security.

"The 43rd UN General Assembly," the paper notes, "is held at a time when the Soviet Union and the U.S. have signed a treaty on the elimination of intermediate nuclear force (INF) and when the world is entering a new stage of detente with better chances of safeguarding peace and ameliorating international relations."

It continues: "The whole system of international peace and security designed to guarantee common security for all nations big or small, with concerted efforts in all domains—political, military, economic, cultural and social—favours dialogue instead of confrontation, and mutual trust instead of suspicion."

"Now there have emerged the possibilities of solving regional conflicts by peaceful negotiations, effecting national reconciliation and finding out a political solution acceptable to all parties concerned on the principle of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and ensuring regional peace and security."

Referring to Southeast Asia, NHAN DAN says that a new situation has been created with the proclamation of the seven-point position of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the seven-point proposal of the Lao People's Democratic Republic for a Southeast Asia of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation, with the important results of the Jakarta informal meeting, and the agreements between Chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk. All these factors, the paper points out, have created a framework for a solution to both the internal and international aspects of the Kampuchea issue, bringing it closer to a fair and reasonable political solution, strengthening peace and stability in the region."

"Reality has shown that the United Nations can play a positive role in settling burning problems in various regions when the members of this largest international body basing themselves upon objective facts show a constructive attitude and raise, through consultations, fair and reasonable solutions, conforming to the principles of the UN Charter on respect of each other's independence and sovereignty and non-interference into each others' internal affairs. However, the United Nations has, over the years, stood only on one side when it adopted erroneous resolutions on the Kampuchea issue which were intended to maintain the Pol Pot genocidal clique labelled "Democratic Kampuchea" at its General Assembly. This is far from contributing to the settlement of the Kampuchea issue and to peace and stability in Southeast Asia," NHAN DAN says in conclusion.

CPV Central Committee Greets Socialist Journal
BK1609153988 Hanoi VNA in English
1505 GMT 16 Sep 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 16—The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has sent a message of greetings to the editorial board and the directorate of the review "PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM" on its 30th founding anniversary.

The message expressed the belief that implementing the decisions of the Conference of Communist and Workers Parties held in Prague in April 1968, the review will become a broad forum for the exchange of opinions, viewpoints, and experiences among the fraternal parties and all progressive and democratic forces in order to make still greater contributions to the struggle of the world people for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

Tran Xuan Bach Meets Cuban Women's Delegation
BK1609153088 Hanoi VNA in English
1454 GMT 16 Sep 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 16—Tran Xuan Bach, Politburo member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, received here today a Cuban

women's delegation led by Juana Teresa Leyva, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Havana Women's Committee.

Present on the occasion was Nguyen Thi Than, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice president of the Vietnam Women's Union.

Iraqi National Front Group Visits 14-19 Sep
BK1909162088 Hanoi VNA in English
1458 GMT 19 Sep 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 19—A delegation of the Progressive Patriotic National Front of Iraq led by Naya Yunis Khalil [name as received], chairman of its chapter in Monsul Province, paid a visit to Vietnam from Sept. 14-19.

A protocol on cooperation was signed between the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the Progressive Patriotic National Front aimed at enhancing the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

Kuwaiti Amir Receives SRV Ambassador 14 Sep
BK1709154488 Hanoi VNA in English
1512 GMT 17 Sep 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 17—Amir of Kuwait Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah has expressed his satisfaction at the fine development of the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Kuwait.

While receiving Vietnamese Ambassador Pham Quoc Bao in Kuwait city on Sept. 14, the Kuwaiti leader said that he wished for further development of those relations in the interest of the two peoples.

Nguyen Van Linh Greets Madagascar Leaders
BK1409094788 Hanoi VNA in English
0712 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 14—Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, has extended his warmest congratulations to Richard Andriamanjato and Gisene Rabsahala on their re-elections as president and general secretary of Madagascar Independence Congress Party (A.K.F.M.) respectively.

In his message, Nguyen Van Linh wished the A.K.F.M. leaders good health and successes in their highly responsible tasks and the militant solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the two parties and peoples further consolidation and development.

2 Thai Binh Districts Improve Coastal Security
BK2009172788 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN
in Vietnamese 13 Sep 88 p 1

[Text] With a coastline running more than 50 kilometers, Thai Thuy and Tien Hai Districts play a key role in Thai Binh Province, and have linked economic development plans with national defense efforts and strong, firm coastal security measures.

The public security service has assigned more cadres to coordinate action with other branches, adopted uniform security measures along the coastline, and actively launched an awareness campaign among people and fishermen in order for them to remain highly vigilant in the face of enemy infiltrations and other activities detrimental to security in the coastal area. Along with renovating efforts to control seagoing vessels and people, both districts have organized drills in 11 coastal villages to combat enemy infiltrations and detect escape plots.

Joint efforts have been made with the public security forces in Do Son and Tien Lang Districts (Haiphong) to help protect security in the sea area between Thai Binh and Haiphong. Thai Binh has uncovered and foiled a number of cases of illegal departures for foreign countries. As a result, 217 people have been detained for their involvement in eight cases of illegal departures.

Administrative Apparatus Streamlining Continues
BK1909084388 Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT
19 Sep 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 19—In the past year, more than 40 percent of the departmental-level offices of the central government have been cut out as a result of the on-going streamlining of the administrative apparatus.

The work has been effected in 30 out of 65 ministries and ministerial-level offices under the Council of Ministers, bringing the number of departmental-level offices down to 227 from 388.

At provincial level, more than 30 percent of the services attached the provincial administration have been abolished.

Ho Chi Minh City Improves Management
BK1509043188 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] After carrying out an experimental program at the 10th precinct and Binh Chanh District, the Ho Chi Minh City party and people's committees have issued a decision on organizing district and precinct management mechanism in accordance with the new central government regulations. The city is striving to perfect the organizational mechanism model of the three offices responsible for state management of production, business, and occupation, which include the industrial, trade,

and public health services. Various precincts, districts, and offices are striving to reorganize their party, administrative, and mass organizations in accordance with the new model.

From now to the end of this year, the city will further consolidate the city party and people's committees and their branches, reorganize the mechanism of government offices from the precinct to district, subward, and village levels in accordance with the function and task of each echelon and organization as stated in resolution of the party Central Committee's fifth plenum.

Nguyen Van Linh at Meeting on Land Problems

*BK1909092588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 18 Sep 88*

[Text] On 16-17 September in Ho Chi Minh City, the party Central Committee Secretariat held a conference of party secretaries and those comrades in charge of agriculture and propaganda and training from 21 provinces and municipalities from Nghia Binh south to study Political Bureau Directive No 47, dated 31 August 1988, on resolving some urgent land problems. Also attending the conference were representatives of the various party departments and the Vietnam Peasants' Association and leading officials of ministries and general departments concerned.

Representatives of various localities presented their views, expressing enthusiasm over the center's timely adoption of policies and measures serving as a basis for the localities to stabilize the situation at an early date for the purpose of developing production and consolidating solidarity in the countryside. In the southern provinces, especially those of Nam Bo, acute land problems have surfaced since the last months of 1987. In spite of the issuance of the Law on Land and Political Bureau's Resolution No 10, all localities have been at a loss when actually trying to settle specific cases. Worse still, some have even misinterpreted and incorrectly carried out party policies, thus further complicating the situation. Following the Hau Giang conference held in late July 1988, many localities' actions have been based on the conclusions drawn by Comrade Vo Van Kiet to smoothly settle serious disputes. In Cuu Long particularly, overcoming simplistic concepts in their efforts to solve land problems, party organizations and administrative bodies at the grass roots level have been able to stabilize the situation at 48.7 percent of the local production collectives and are launching a movement based on the people's mutual affection and their loyalty to the party in order to resolve the remaining cases.

The conference fully grasped the center's fundamental viewpoints of looking squarely at the truth of the land situation and seeing both the right and wrong of recent efforts to resolve land problems in order to find an approach to settlement that conforms to the objective reality. In particular, in solving land problems, it is necessary to ensure the development of marketable agricultural products, stabilize and improve step by step the

living conditions of peasants, and strengthen solidarity in the countryside and the worker-peasant alliance. However, through the views expressed by representatives of various localities, the conference noted that there has emerged a situation wherein many cadres and party members, including key cadres, do not yet have a really firm grasp of the viewpoints and policies of the party and state toward agriculture, especially the Law on Land and the Political Bureau's resolution on renovating economic management in agriculture. Therefore, to solve land problems satisfactorily, each and every cadre and party member must be made to understand and carry out party directives and resolutions.

Calling on and addressing the conference, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh recalled the importance and historical character of the issue of peasants as reflected in the leadership assumed by the party over the revolution. He urged party organizations at all levels to uphold the party's viewpoint about renovation and firmly grasp the spirit of the directives and resolution adopted recently in order to resolve existing problems in the countryside.

Pointing to one of the major causes of the tight land situation, the comrade general secretary said that since our country is small in area while the population is growing rapidly all localities must pay attention to population work and, at the same time, actively enrich land resources by stepping up intensive cultivation and multicropping, rationally using various types of land, redistributing the population, and developing new land areas. He expressed the hope that with their patriotic tradition, confidence in, and attachment to the party, our peasants will, together with the party, settle in a rational and reasonable manner all land problems in order to build a new, ever more prosperous countryside.

Nguyen Thanh Binh Attends Hanoi Science Meeting

*BK1509052388 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 11 Sep 88*

[Text] On 8 September, the standing committees of the Hanoi Party and People's Committees held a meeting with the organs responsible for the management of scientific work at the central level, a number of cadres in charge of various responsible colleges and scientific research institutes, and some economic and production managers to discuss scientific and technical work in the capital.

Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap and Chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission Danh Huu attended. Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the Hanoi Party Committee, presided over the meeting.

In the past few years, scientific and technical work in the capital has made gains, attracting numerous scientific workers to two main fields of activity—carrying out general survey and planning and applying science and technology to production. A total of 29 key scientific research programs have been formulated in close connection with

the production of specific products; many of these programs have yielded palpable results in industry and agriculture. Hanoi has promulgated provisional regulations on a number of incentive policies aimed at introducing science and technology into production. However, because the deep-seated mechanism of management based on bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies has fostered dependent habits in production and reluctance on the part of producers to welcome new scientific and technical advances, science and technology have not yet become a strong moving force in promoting development commensurate with the capital's stature. On the other hand, as a result of woefully inadequate material and technical bases and of many difficulties faced by producers because of capital, supply and cash shortages, and pricing problems, investments for scientific and technical activities have remained unsatisfactory, the policies concerning scientific workers have not had a truly encouraging effect, and information work relating to science and technology has been totally ineffective.

On behalf of the Hanoi Party and People's Committees, Comrade Tran Thi Tam Dan made some suggestions, urging the central level to adopt an investment policy aimed at enabling scientific organs and colleges to make full use of their current resources in developing various scientific and technical programs in service of the capital. Scientific organs and schools should be allowed to organize goods production and circulation, be given tax exempt status, and be authorized to obtain credit for scientific and technical work and to borrow money at preferential interest rates. Policies should be adopted to encourage scientific and technical workers to go to the grass roots to directly introduce scientific and technical advances to production. At present, as all central scientific organs are badly in need of land for the construction of production facilities and workshops, Hanoi should study and satisfy their needs.

On this occasion, the Hanoi People's Committee drafted a formal decision on some measures aimed at encouraging scientific and technical work. This decision will replace the current set of provisional regulations. The draft was presented to the meeting to solicit suggestions from various scientific and technical organs and workers.

After hearing the suggestions and recommendations of the scientists and managers present at the meeting, Comrades Vo Nguyen Giap and Nguyen Thanh Binh welcomed the ardor of the scientific organizations and workers both at the central level and in Hanoi who wanted to devote their talents and energy to promoting socioeconomic development in the capital. The problem was that there must be adequate organizations, systems, and policies to remove the barrier between scientific work and production and between production and the market and to compel the grass roots to rely on science and technology as a lever to achieve renovation.

Army Paper Article Discusses Ho's Testament

*BK1709130188 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN
in Vietnamese 4 Sep 88 pp 1,4*

[Article by Vu Anh Nguyen: "Implement the Testament of Esteemed Uncle Ho"]

[Text] In September, you party members, cadres, and all Vietnamese citizens like myself cannot help but think of the sacred testament that beloved and respected Uncle Ho left behind for all the party members, people, and troops.

Our country has not extricated itself from the dire situation which, in some respects, has even worsened. The negativism in society has not been restrained, and in some localities it has become even more serious. Although we have been right to scrutinize the subjective causes, it still is impractical and a shortcoming on our part if we do not ask ourselves how have we implemented our Uncle's testament.

From the bottom of our heart, let us look straight at the truth and answer that question.

For the period from his death to 1975, we can hold our head high and tell our beloved and respected Uncle that we have achieved his wish, resolved to endure sacrifices in fighting and defeating the U.S. enemy, won a great victory, regained total independence, freedom, and unity, and brought our southern and northern compatriots together under the same roof.

How about the situation in the country from 1975 to date? Let us put on a balance what we have done and not done and what is positive and negative. We will see how much more we still have to worry about and ponder.

Our Uncle said: "We must preserve solidarity and unity like the apple of our eye." Some echelons, leaders, and commanders have achieved solidarity and unity, while quite a few have caused factionalism and division, condoned opportunists, picked on honest people, weakened the organization, and undermined the people's confidence.

Our Uncle told us "to broadly practice democracy." Let us consider whether the number of echelons and commanding cadres who are still paternalistic, despotic, and militarist, and who disregard the views of the masses and refuse to listen to reason is large or small.

Our Uncle repeatedly urged us "to conduct self-criticism and criticism regularly and scrupulously." Is it right that many of our organizations, party members and cadres have almost abandoned the practice of self-criticism and criticism or have practiced it in a formalistic manner? Moreover, quite a number of collectives and individuals have been found with the habit of boasting about good

things, covering up bad things, exaggerating achievements, making false reports, flattering and fawning upon superiors in their presence but criticizing them behind their back...

Many people not only lack a sense of self-criticism but also nurture reprisals, prejudices, and hatred against those who have sincerely criticized them.

Our Uncle urged: "Each party member and each cadre must be really imbued with revolutionary ethics and must be truly diligent, thrifty, honest, just, and impartial." Who has acted upon our Uncle's teachings? Who has, out of a desire for money and authority, fallen into individualism to seek privileges and prerogatives, embezzle public assets, take bribes, cause waste, enjoy illegitimate profits, eliminate struggle, and condone and protect negative people?

Our Uncle said: "We must keep the party really clean and worthy of being the leader and the true servant of the people." Who among those holding some position, power, and money can say that they have done so? Meanwhile, we have heard endless complaints about "revolutionary mandarins," even at the primary level who are riding on the necks of and oppressing the people.

Our Uncle advised that "the Party formulates a satisfactory plan for economic and cultural development in order to constantly improve the people's livelihood." This is what our party cadres and members are worrying about. Never before, since the August Revolution, have our people, cadres, and troops, suffered from so serious deprivation as now—to the point where we have the feeling of being driven against the wall. In society, there have emerged countless injustices in the field of benefits distribution and disparities in the area of standards of living. Public order and security have been upset, while morality has been sapped.

Looking back over the implementation of the advice of our esteemed Uncle, we cannot but wonder if it is time for us to sound a warning.

Our party and state are striving to do their utmost to overcome their weaknesses, effect a change for the better in the national situation, especially in the socioeconomic situation. A major campaign has been launched. The slogan "Regarding The People As The Root" should be upheld and carried out step by step. It is clear that to effect a change in the situation it is most important that we must practically study and implement the sacred testament of our esteemed Uncle Ho.

If all our party cadres and members seriously question themselves about this matter and strive to correctly implement the testament of our Uncle, it is certain that the renovation undertaking will bring about the desired results and that the country will be set into motion and will be able to make headway. But if everything continues as in the past 10 years, numerous among our party

cadres and members, especially those holding high positions or having some control over the money and assets, will continue to indulge in seeking personal gains because they lack the determination and energy to implement the advice of our Uncle, thus making it difficult for us to realize the renovation.

Those who claim that "we must live, struggle, work, and study in accordance with the example set by our great Uncle Ho" while they themselves fail to do so or do the opposite are nothing but cowards, degenerates, deviants, opportunists, and hypocrites. During the current major campaign, we put these people in the ranks of honest cadres, despite their qualities and behavior as party cadres and members. Instead, we must remove them from our ranks, especially the ranks of leaders, managers, and unit commanders. So long as these people are allowed to remain in their present positions, they will continue to obstruct our renovation undertaking.

Our revolutionaries, especially leaders, managers, and unit commanders, must strive to live up to Uncle Ho's revolutionary undertaking and tradition. They must always strive to follow his example in upholding "frugality, honesty, uprightness, justice, and impartiality," and to implement the testament of the Uncle. Only by so doing can we keep our party and state clean and steadfast and can renovation be realized in our society.

In this September, let us open the testament of our esteemed Uncle to read it paragraph by paragraph, sentence by sentence, and word by word before asking and answering these questions.

Army Correctional Training Course Opens
BK2009042288 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1400 GMT 19 Sep 88

[Text] With a view to accelerating the administration of discipline, the Joint General Staff recently opened a professional training course on correctional administration and military control armywide. Nearly 100 delegates from nearly all military regions, army corps, armed branches and services, general departments, and provincial military agencies attended the training course.

This was the 1st time that the correctional branch organized a professional training in such a basic and systematic manner. The students not only can understand clearly the function and duty of correctional cadres but also are equipped with necessary knowledge to perform their tasks, such as road traffic laws, criminal law enforcement, and some fundamental issues concerning the survey and establishment of regulations on the organization of troops stations and administrative units.

After completing the training program, students will serve as a core to train correctional units and help overcome disciplinary shortcomings in units.

Radio on Steps To Eradicate Harmful Insects

*BK1909052588 Hanoi Domestic Service
in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Sep 88*

[Text] At present, the summer-fall and 10th-month rice crops throughout the country are developing satisfactorily. However, harmful insects are spreading quite quickly in some areas. To protect the 10th-month rice until harvest time, localities should pay attention to examining all cultivated areas and classifying harmful insects in order to take appropriate, effective, and economical preventive measures.

Northern provinces should continue to cut off and destroy rice portions that were damaged by stem borers, strive to eradicate larvae and young worms using the manual labor method or by applying insecticide, eliminate ground beetles, stop using nitrate fertilizer, and ensure sufficient water for ricefields.

Southern provinces should take general measures to eradicate ground beetles, stem borers, and aphelenchoides oryzae to protect rice, especially the late summer-fall and 10th-month rice crops.

Trade Union Federation Executive Committee Meets

*BK1809132388 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 18 Sep 88*

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions met in Hanoi from 13 to 17 September to discuss important issues to be presented at the sixth national congress of trade unions scheduled to be held in mid-October this year.

The conference has contributed 123 opinions to the draft political report of the Central Committee of the Federation of Trade Unions.

Dao Duy Tung at Writers' Committee Meeting

*BK1409094588 Hanoi VNA in English
0700 GMT 14 Sep 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 14—The executive committee of the Vietnam Writers' Association met here from Sept. 5-9 in preparation for the Vietnamese writers' upcoming fourth national congress.

It was also attended by Dao Duy Tung, Politburo member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; and Tran Do, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and head of its Commission for Culture and Arts.

The participants heard and brought under discussion a draft report delivered by the association's secretary general, Nguyen Dinh Thi, and the draft of the amended statute by Nguyen Ngoc, member of the executive committee.



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